THE NATIONAL

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VOLUME XXXVI

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NUMBER 7

JULY, 1946



IN YOUR MENU

All Ways

DELICIOUS HEALTHFUL Why

LIVESTOCK MEN WHO PLAN BEYOND TOMORROW

SHIP 'EM TO DENVER

OR OTHER

THE FRE DEPENDENT ABLE!

Central Markets are indispensable to our livestock marketing system. They are experts at dealing with experts—Efficiency, integrity and economy are absolute essentials to success in their business—no factor is too small to escape their experienced and detailed study in arriving at the best price for your livestock—in handling and showing it to the trade.

That is why most livestock producers who Plan Beyond Tomorrow—those with the best records—specify

SHIP 'EM TO DENVER

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DENVER UNION STOCK YARDS

FOLLOW THE EXPERTS—SHIP 'EM TO DEPENDABLE DENVER

1500 TOP RAMS

Quality Sires For Quality Lamb and Wool

31st NATIONAL RAM SALE

AUGUST 20 and 21, 1946

UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH



TUESDAY, AUGUST 20

9:30 A.M.—RAMBOUILLETS

1:00 P.M.—HAMPSHIRES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21

9:30 A.M.—SUFFOLKS and SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

1:00 P.M.—COLUMBIAS, CORRIEDALES,
PANAMAS and WHITEFACED CROSSBREDS

SINGLE STUDS, REGISTERED RAMS, AND RANGE RAMS

Under the Management of

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

CATALOGS NOW AVAILABLE



... there's a big telephone job to be done — and it's being done.

During the first four months of 1946, 2,000 farm families in the seven Mountain States who had been waiting for telephones were provided with service.

Continuing shortages of telephone equipment—wires, cable, central office equipment—combined with an unprecedented new demand for service, mean that there are still about 10,000 unfilled orders for rural telephone service in this territory. Taking care of these held orders frequently means, for the time being, adding more telephones to existing lines. At the same time, however, we are continually planning and carrying out projects designed to reduce the load on rural telephone lines and to extend service to areas not now served. This is being done as fast as humanly possible, as new materials and equipment arrive.

All new telephone construction work being done in rural areas is based on future requirements for better service for everybody.

THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE COVER

Reproduced on our cover this month is a poster prepared and distributed by the National Live Stock and Meet Board. The original is a three-color job—black, red, and blue.

The Cutting Chute

Dogs Going Hollywood

The Fox Studios of Hollywood are preparing to make a sheep dog picture based on the book "Bob, Son of Battle." Location for the film will be in southern Utah near Cedar City. Jim Palmer of Dixon, California, has been engaged to work the dogs, and the two featured animals will be "Tweed," owned by Palmer, and "Dave," owned by W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah. "Tweed" was bred by D. S. Bell of Ohio out of imported stock, and "Dave" was recently imported direct from Scotland by Mr. Hansen.

Both these dogs are of the larger black Collie type and well trained in the art of handling and driving sheep. There will be five or six other dogs in the picture for special features. The show is being advertised as a two-million-dollar movie.

Plane Crash Alarm

A sudden burst of smoke on the waters of Great Salt Lake noticed by an alert Hill Field control tower operator on June 1, started a frantic search for a crashed air plane. Ambulances and a crash boat were dispatched to the lake and aircraft swept low over the water looking for the wrecked plane.

The huge puff of smoke came from a burning five gallon container of gasoline thrown overboard from a launch hauling wool across the lake. Charles Stoddard, Syracuse, Utah, sheepman, was transporting wool recently sheared off his sheep located in the mountains immediately north of the lake when a spark from the outboard motor ignited the can of gasoline.

-Salt Lake Tribune

Western College Men on Agricultural Mission

Dr. Claude Burton Hutchinson, Vice President of the University of California, and Robert H. Burns, Research Wool Specialist and head of the Wool Department at the University of Wyoming, were among the members of a joint United States-China agricultural mission which left the United States on June 20.

Dr. Hutchinson will serve as chief of the United States section of the mission, and Professor Burns goes as a commodity specialist. A similar mission to the Philippines left this country on June 27. The Unted States members of these missions will work with officials of China and Philippines in shaping up plans designed to solve current agricultural problems in those countries and in setting up long-term programs.

How to Judge Mountain Meadow Range

A new and useful grazing guide for stockmen entitled, "Judging Mountain Meadow Range Conditions in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington," by E. H. Reid and G. D. Pickford, has recently been

Through Passenger Service Designed to Meet INDUSTRY'S NEEDS

Here is a new passenger train service ideal for industrial executives making business trips between the East and West Coasts. This no-extra-fare service is 10 to 18 hours faster than previous service between Chicago-St. Louis and the West Coast terminals.

Between NEW YORK-WASHINGTON, D. C. and LOS ANGELES-SAN FRANCISCO

From New York . . . through sleeping-cars depart on the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads. On arrival at Chicago they are carried through to Los Angeles on the Transcon; to San Francisco on the Overland.

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Similar service available eastbound from Los Angeles and San Francisco. No change of cars enroute in either direction.

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Departing from St. Louis on the new Streamliner "CITY OF ST. LOUIS" through sleeping-cars are routed to Portland-San Francisco and Los Angeles (via Kansas City-Denver) with no change of cars enroute. Similar service is available eastbound from the West Coast.

For complete information regarding schedules, accommodations and other passenger service to or from the Union Pacific West, inquire at your local ticket office.

70 VACATIONISTS... Union Pacific serves more western scenic regions than any other railroad. These include California, Pacific Northwest, Colorado, Yellowstone and the National Parks of Southern Utah-Arizona.



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

ROAD OF THE StreamlinerS AND THE Challengers

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Western South Dakota Sheep Growers
Association

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H. J. Devereaux, Secretary Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
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J. B. Wilson, Secretary

issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculusued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as circular number 748. Copies may be secured free of charge by writing the United States Forest Service, Washington 25, D.C. This new guide details the latest scientific methods by means of which stockmen can

determine the condition of mountain meadow range, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

Electric Weed Killer

Electrocuting all types of weeds, including deep-rooted perennials, by means of an electric rake is the newest field-tested method of weed control. Called the "Electrovator," the device was invented by Gilbert M. Baker, Mendota, California, while he was county inspector of weed and pest control in Platte County, Wyoming.

Second National Forum

Divergent views of labor, agriculture, and industry will form the keynote of a national conference which has been schedul-

and industry will form the keynote of a national conference which has been scheduled at Laramie, Wyoming, July 22, 23, and 24. The conference is the second National Forum of Labor, Agriculture, and Industry, and is a sequel to a similar meeting held at Laramie two years ago. It is being sponsored by the University of Wyoming. Aim of the meeting, according to Dr. A. F. Vass, chairman of the arrangements committee, is to bring together national leaders in the three major branches of the country's economy. The gathering will be held as an open presentation and frank discussion of views pertaining to a sound economic policy. It is hoped to formulate a program which will prevent a postwar collapse and unemployment such as occurred following World War I and which is now confronting the nation.

Stine Named Assistant Chief B.A.E.

Appointment of Dr. O. C. Stine as assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture was announced on June 17, 1946, by O. V. Wells, bureau chief. Dr. Stine will have general supervision and direction of the Bureau's economic research direction of the Bureau's economic research in prices, income, and marketing. He has been an employee of the Department of Agriculture since 1916, beginning as an assistant in farm economics. Since 1922, he has been in charge of the B.A.E.'s statistical and historical research work. He is a graduate of Ohio University, obtained his Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin and holds memberships in the Wisconsin, and holds memberships in leading economic research and statistical associations of the United States.

Meat Board Poster

Competing in a field of students from 37 Competing in a field of students from 37 states, Miss Shirley Warren of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan, won the title of national champion in the National Livestock and Meat Board's 1946 meat poster contest. The theme of this year's contest, which is an annual event and open to all high school students, was "Meat in the Menu." Savings bonds and stamps were awarded national and state winners.

Production Studies

The western section of the American So ciety of Animal Production meeting in Salt Lake City on June 24 and 25, presented the results of studies and research in animal breeding at various experiment stations during the past four or five years. At a later time, it is hoped that some of the facts pertaining to sheep production may be made available for printing in the National West Creament tional Wool Grower.

CONTENTS THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XXXVI

NUMBER 7

JULY, 1946

509 Pacific National Life Building Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones Irene Young Editors

Page

- The Cutting Chute
- Washington in Midsummer
- Freight Rates
- Growers' Stand on S.2033 By J. B. Wilson
- S.2033 and Free Enterprise By Senator O'Mahoney
- Importance of Agriculture in the National Economy By Carl H. Wilken
- A Page from Dr. McClure
- Wool in War and Peace
- Council's Retail Training Course By Helen Gray Solomon
- Days of Old By Richard Wormwood
- Wool Market Report
- U. S. Sheep Station Field Day
- 22 Lamb Market Affairs
 - Auxiliary
- Western South Dakota Meetings
- Intermountain Stock Show
- The Spring Range
- 37 Around the Range Country

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arisona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Newada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakois. Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Sait Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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Washington In Midsummer

Wool Legislation

WOOL legislation has assumed the pace of the proverbial turtle and at the present time (June 28) the chances are about 50-50 of getting the legislation (S-2033) through both the Senate and the House before adjournment or recess, whichever it may be.

The hearings on the wool bills have been completed with the submission of the final summation of testimony by Chairman Wilson (found elsewhere in this issue) and a concluding statement by the Department of Agriculture.

It is reasonably certain that Senator O'Mahonev's bill, S-2033, will come out of the Senate Committee. It has the full support of the growers, and although not entirely desirable, it is the best legislation possible. It does many things for the industry: (1) stabilizes the price for a four-year period with a price reduction of not to exceed six per cent each year thereafter; (2) provides for a comparable price for both wool and lambs; (3) provides for research for wool and mohair; and (4) establishes advisory committees composed of segments of the industry for the purpose of assisting in establishment of research and standardization.

The government purchase of the wool clip is a temporary measure to cover this transition period, whereas the other features of the bill are permanent in nature and will have a beneficial effect on the entire industry.

The best guess now is that the Senate will pass S-2033 not later than July 9; that the House Agriculture Committee will hold short hearings on the bill shortly thereafter, and if time doesn't run out, will take action before the end of July. This may be wishful thinking on our part, but this is the way it now looks to us.

Your Legislative Chairman

Whether wool legislation is secured or not during this legislative session, a debt of gratitude is due your Legislative Chairman, J. B. Wilson. Without going into past history, even to last year when extensive hearings were held on the sheep industry, which would not have been held except for the constant effort of your Chairman, he has been in

Washington since early February of this year and worked constantly for your interest—win, lose, or draw.

Only those who have had an opportunity to experience the difficulty of really accomplishing something in Washington, D.C., can visualize the effort, time, and money your Chairman has expended in an attempt to do the best job possible for the industry. In the writer's opinion, he has done a job that can't be equaled by anyone in the industry or in a great many industries. This is no idle boast—check for yourself.

No Time For Free Riders

Never before has there been greater need for the unified effort of the industry than now when there are so many acute problems such as the future of wool, the lamb program, public land question, and the freight rate cases—the outcome of which may be either failure or success.

Under any circumstances, the National Wool Growers Association, through its representatives, will try and do the best job possible, but if growers everywhere push with all their might and main, financially and otherwise, a better and more successful outcome can be expected.

The representatives of the National Wool Growers Association and its state affiliates, day after day, week after week, have pushed for wool legislation, never failing to follow up any opening or lead that would advance the enactment of S-2033. It is disheartening work at times, and expensive work always, but something that has to be done and your state and National Wool Growers Associations have stayed on the job in Washington and are continuing to do so. The task is not completed, the outcome is in doubt, but not hopeless.

Your representatives have always been on the alert, too, about the lamb program, although nothing can be done until the outcome of O.P.A. is known. Preliminary conferences have been had with government officials, and a conference of grower representatives and those of other segments of the industry will be held in Washington on

July 1st with Under-Secretary of Agriculture, N. E. Dodd, for the purpose of making future plans,

Upon your Association falls the major expense of the wool freight rate case, which, of course, is as it should be; it is one of its duties. Here again the outcome is still in doubt. Final hearings are to be held in Chicago on July 16th, but the decision may not be made for some time after that.

In addition, there has been the expense of representation at the hearings in connection with the railroads' request for a general 25 per cent increase in rates. Here too, heavy expense is involved.

And now we are faced with another difficult matter—the public land question. Your executive committee along with the executive committee of the American National Livestock Association will start work on this problem August 16 in Salt Lake City.

Certainly it is no time for "free riders." Every thinking wool grower should be willing and anxious to "pay his fare." Doing this we will reach the end of the line, that is, the assurance of economic stability—insofar as such is possible—for our industry.

The Grazing Service

ONGRESS passed the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior for the fiscal year, 1947. In this appropriation were included funds for the Grazing Service. The House of Representatives provided \$212,500 for salaries and expenses, or a total of \$425,000. The Senate raised the amount to \$689,000 and an additional \$40,000 for members of advisory committees of local stockmen, making a total of \$729,000. The conferees cut this total figure down to \$550,000, the total amount available to operate the Grazing Service for one year. The total number of permanent employees was cut from 275 down to 100, and \$125,000 was made available to pay employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave upon their separation from government

This appropriation is less than half the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 (\$1,142,920) and less than one-third that requested for this fiscal

year (\$1,784,500).

The attitude expressed by Congress toward this Service means that there is only one thing to do and that is for the livestock users of the West to join together and work out the best possible permanent program for public lands and submit it to Congress.

It is intended that the joint meeting of the executive committees of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Livestock Association in Salt Lake City on August 16 and 17 will be a start in this direction. All groups interested in public lands should present concrete plans and policies to this joint committee.

J.M.J.

Taylor Act Twelve Years Old

Personnel Reductions and Other Changes

The following statement was released by the Grazing Service to the Wool Grower on June 18.

ON June 28 the Taylor Grazing Act will be twelve years old. The year is ending with the controversy over grazing fees still unsettled. Also, pending the outcome of President Truman's recent order in his third reorganization plan, the Grazing Service may be a stranger in name in the near future, because, unless Congress acts contrary to the President's plan, the Grazing Service and the General Land Office will be merged into one bureau of land management. The effective date, unless otherwise dictated by Congress, is July 16, 1946.

In the plans which are being studied by the Interior Department, Director C. L. Forsling stated, the foundation of the federal range administration will remain in the grazing districts, with the advisory boards taking an active part. The importance of attending the annual election of these boards is stressed by Mr. Forsling, for it is only by the stockmen's exercise of the privilege of choosing advisory board members that the advisory board system can operate in the best way.

The recent "spanking" given the Grazing Service by the House Appropriations Committee in reducing its appropriations to almost a liquidation point has had considerable comment.

All western members in the House pointed out that the House Appropriations Committee did not understand the conservation purposes of the law and that the expense of work done in the public interest should not be the entire obligation of the stockmen using the range.

Whether the Grazing Service will be stripped to a mere skeleton of an organization or be enabled to carry on the fire prevention, range improvements, and conservation of resources is still in doubt. No matter what the final appropriation is, the Service has been ordered to reduce its personnel about 60 per cent that is, from 275 to 100. Plans for accomplishing this are about ready to submit to Washington. So far as is possible, the supervision of grazing districts out on the ground will be retained, but some consolidation may be necessary. The reduction in personnel is being handled under Civil Service rules, that is, on the basis of seniority, efficiency, character, etc.

At the present time there are around eight million sheep and two million cattle using the federal range areas under licenses and permits in the 60 grazing districts of ten western states.

Freight Rates

The Wool Case-Docket 28863

THE steering committee handling the procedure for the growers in the wool and mohair freight rate investigation, Docket 28863, is meeting in Denver, Colorado, on July 1 and 2 to decide on a proposed schedule of rates to be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for future wool movements.

The railroads will present their side of this case at a hearing in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, commencing on July 16. Originally scheduled for June 15, the carriers asked for a delay, because the work involved in the request for a general 25 per cent increase in freight rates (Ex-Parte 162) had prevented their preparation of exhibits in the wool rate case.

Following the July 16 hearing, the rebuttal or answers of the producers to the railroads' arguments, will be prepared and filed.

Ex Parte 148 and 162

The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 21, 1946, granted tempor-

ary freight rate increases of 3 and 6 per cent, pending the hearings and action on the petition for a general 25 per cent increase. The 6 per cent increase applies on most commodities and the 3 per cent on agricultural products, in cluding livestock, and some other items such as sand, gravel, slag, and similar low-grade mining products. In the east, ern section of the country, an additional increase of 5 per cent was granted, except on coal, lignite, coke, and iron ore This extra amount apparently is granted by the Commission because the 10 per cent increase in class rates authorized in that territory in its decision in the Class Rate Investigation has not yet become effective, as the shippers have taken the matter to court and injunctions have held the application of the rates up. Supreme Court action upon this matter is expected some time this

These temporary increases in freight rates were originally prescribed in Ex Parte 148 but have been suspended from time to time, and on August 30, 1945, the suspension was continued until six months after legal termination of the war. The Commission, of course, has now revoked that suspension. The new rates become effective any time in July after three days' notice. The new rates, according to present reports, will add 390 million dollars annually to the freight bill of the nation. In addition, after October 1 of this year, all landgrant railroads will have the extra revenue resulting from the discontinuance of special rates on government business.

The hearings on the 25 per cent petition of the carriers will open in Chicago on July 22, and be continued in various points of the country. The western hearing will be held at Salt Lake City, August 12.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

GRAZING CONFERENCE: ANG-UST 16-17 (Joint meeting of Executive Committees of National Wool Growers Association and American National Livestock Association).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION: AUGUST 18 and 19.

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Growers' Stand On S. 2033

J. B. Wilson, Legislative Chairman of the National Wool Growers Association, closed the hearings on wool legislation before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by submitting the letter which follows to the Honorable Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, on June 25, 1946.

Chairman Wilson has been in Washington since early February working constantly for favorable legislation for the sheep industry. Senate bill 2033 is the result, and it is hoped that its enactment will be secured before Congress adjourns.

Honorable Elmer Thomas, Chairman Committee on Agriculture and Fores-

U.S. Senate Washington, D. C.

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Dear Senator Thomas:

I wish to thank you for holding hearings on the wool bill S. 2033, and for your kindness in continuing the hearings so that the writer could be heard before your Committee. We especially appreciate your consideration in this matter because we realize just how busy you are.

I feel that most of the ground has been covered by the hearings already held, and in order to save the time of the Committee I suggest that you file this letter as a part of the record so that the Committee can give consideration to the bill without further hearings. As City. I recall the hearings, the principal objections to the bill came from the wool trade and the testing bureaus.

We were impressed by the objections to Section 10 of the bill made by Dr. Von Bergen on behalf of the American Society of Testing Materials, and perhaps your Committee should consider some changes along the lines suggested by Dr. Von Bergen.

> We do not feel that any legislation should be passed which would in any way obstruct or hamper the activities of the legitimate research organizations; in fact, we believe their help and cooperation should be welcomed. We agree that tests on shrinkage or grade should

be done in accordance with regulations approved by the Department of Agriculture, and it is our understanding that this bill before your Committee does not prevent any individual who so desires, to have his wool tested. We believe that it should be made clear in the report that anyone, whether it be producer, dealer, or manufacturer, should be allowed to have tests made at their own expense by commercial laboratories in order to check the tests made by the Department of Agricul-

The principal objection of the wool trade to S.2033 was their allegation that the passage of S.2033 would put approximately 75 per cent of the wool trade out of business. The facts are that the wool trade has been operating successfully for the past four years under the same wool purchase program as provided for in S.2033.

It has always been our opinion that any commodity handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation should be handled through the regular trade channels, and that the handler should be paid a handling charge commensurate with the services performed. Under the C.C.C. wool purchase program, this has been the policy and we assume it will be continued. We do not believe that under any governmental program existing methods of distribution should be disturbed.

The wool trade and the manufacturers took the position that under the C.C.C. Wool Purchases Program, the mills did not have the selection of wools that they would have in an open speculative market. This, of course, is not correct because the wool handled by the C.C.C. is exactly the same wool and in the same amount that would be handled by the wool trade in an open speculative market. All wool purchased by the C.C.C. from producers is available for selection and purchase in any quantity through the regular trade channels.

The only other objection that was of any consequence was that the selling price policy of C.C.C. was not flexible enough and had prevented the sale of wool. However, Section 6 of S.2033

specifically provides and authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation, without regard to restrictions imposed upon it by any law, to dispose of wool at prices which will permit it to be sold in competition with imported wool. It must be presumed that the C.C.C. will adopt such selling policies as will move the domestic wool into consumption.

Growers in this country are unanimous in their approval of the way C.C.C. has purchased the domestic wool clip, and are unanimous in approving S.2033. Under the C.C.C. Wool Purchase Program the grower in this country for the first time in history received the full value of his wool clip. The cost of the C.C.C. Wool Purchase Program to the government was justified, if for no other reason, than the education it gave the grower of the value of his wool clip.

For the first time the grower has had an accurate appraisal of the grade and shrinkage of his wool and a complete account sale of his wool which gives him the grade and the shrinkage. The shrinkage in wool is an all-important factor in determining the value of an individual wool clip. We cannot stress too strongly that the growers of this country have been both pleased and satisfied with C.C.C. Wool Purchase Program.

With relation to the Walsh amendment, which is in effect a substitute for S.2033, we have the following objec-

- 1. The support payment is based on the average price for wool, thereby penalizing the grower producing a higher quality clip of wool.
- 2. Pulled wool is not included in the program, thereby adversely affecting the price of lamb.
- 3. The determination of a comparable price for lambs is not provided in the amendment.
- 4. The amendment proposes a reduction in the amount growers would receive for their 1947 wool clip, by permitting support payments on the basis of 90 per cent of the comparable price. This would lower

the support price of domestic wool from approximately 42 cents per grease pound, on the average, to 38 cents beginning January 1, 1947, and permits further reduction after two years. S-2033, as now written, supports the price at 1946 levels for four years.

- 5. When reductions in price do begin, this amendment provides for a maximum reduction of 10 per cent of the preceding year's price. S-2033 provides for a reduction of not more than 6 per cent.
- The amendment's loan provision forces the growers to repay a loan (if this type of program were used) in the same year if further benefits were to be secured by the grower.
- The Walsh amendment eliminates all provisions for research and standardization. We feel any wool bill adopted should have provision for thorough and comprehensive research and standardization programs.

We find ourselves in a very unfortunate position in being compelled to ask for legislation of this kind. We are just as much opposed to government in business as any witness who appeared at the hearing, but the situation in the domestic wool growing industry is so critical that we must ask for legislation of this kind or see our industry completely ruined.

The prices paid to producers by the C.C.C., and which will be paid under the terms of S.2033, according to the report of the U. S. Tariff Commission, were 10.8 cents per grease pound below the cost of production in 1944. Since 1944 costs of production of wool have increased and the price paid by the C.C.C. has remained stationary.

Unless S. 2033, which gives the wool grower a measure of relief, is passed promptly, it will mean the complete liquidation of the domestic wool growing industry with very serious effect upon many of our states. The elimination of the sheep industry would completely wreck the economy in many of the subdivisions of the states. The sheep population has already decreased 25 per cent in the last four years.

In the testimony before your Committee and the Special Wool Committee every witness agreed that a healthy domestic wool growing industry was

necessary in peace time and absolutely essential in time of war; that the domestic wool growing industry was in a critical condition, and all agreed that the Federal Government should pass legislation that would give some measure of stability to this industry. The only disagreement was on the type of legislation that should be enacted. After a thorough and exhaustive study, the pending bill before your Committee - S.2033 - has been introduced to give a measure of stability to our industry, and we urge your Committee to immediately report the bill favorably and urge its speedy enactment.

Thanking you in advance for your favorable consideration, and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
J. B. Wilson, Chairman
Legislative Committee.

S. 2033 and Free Enterprise

This is a condensation of a statement made by the Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney, U. S. Senator from Wyoming, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on June 19, 1946. It was made in support of his wool bill, S.2033, as the best possible legislation, under present conditions, for stabilizing the industry with the least harmful results and as little government control as possible.

A state economy involves regimentation of the people; it places in the power of an official of government, whose ability and judgment may be only the average ability and judgment, complete power over individuals—the very antithesis of everything for which our government stands or is supposed to stand.

The world at this moment is being agitated by a deep underlying conflict between state economy and free enterprise. When free enterprise is allowed full sway the government does not interfere and the private citizen directs his economic life as well as political authority that is exercised over him.

The terrible war through which we have come has been the result of the conflict between these two systems. To fight that war it was necessary for this country to adopt the methods of the

state system but it never adopted the philosophy of that system.

In the United States and to some degree also, in Great Britain, people as individuals are doing their best to save the system under which people, as individuals, have the greatest amount of authority over their economic affairs as well as over their political affairs.

Consequently when it becomes necessary for our government to intervene in free enterprise, to prevent economic disaster, such intervention should be the minimum to accomplish the desired purpose.

From time to time government intervention becomes necessary. Take wool growing and sheep raising for example

To fight the war it became necessary to accumulate huge stock-piles of British wool in the United States else we might not have had the raw materials with which to clothe the Allied armies. The cost of production in the United States is far greater than the costs of production in the British dominions and for that reason British wool costs very much less than domestic United States wool.

So, to preserve the domestic industry with its essential production of wool and lambs, it was necessary for the government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, to provide a market for domestic products at prices superior to world prices.

The program was carried out only on a year-to-year basis. Consequently the wool grower could not tell from year to year what he might expect in the future, and the liquidation of the domestic flocks began.

Since 1940 the number of ewes in the United States has been reduced from 51 million head to 37 million head. Domestic wool production, as the result, has fallen from 450 million pounds to 300 million pounds. Therefore, this industry which is third most important in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana and Nevada, and is eighth in the entire area from Texas to Canada, faces extinction should the economic process now at work be allowed to continue unchecked.

It is important not only to the West but to the Nation that this segment of our economy be preserved and restored even though a minimum amount of government intervention be required.

There is no doubt that an argument may be made for State trading, that is to say, for government monopoly. Un-

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Importance of Agriculture in the **National Economy**

Economic Analyst Raw Materials National Council Sioux City, Iowa

So much interest has been evidenced in the analysis of our national economy as given at the 81st annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 28-30, 1946, by Mr. Wilken that the Wool Grower is printing it with reproductions of the explanatory charts. Now that we are in the thick of postwar problems and reconversion adjustments are the order of the day, the 1-1-7 formula (a dollar in farm income means a dollar in the factory payroll and \$7 in national income) and the significance back of it-that it is upon form income that the nation's prosperity rests-merits careful study. Mr. Wilken's introductory review of the depressions following World War I is

IN 1937, we set up in Sioux City, Iowa, what is known as the Raw Materials National Council, for the specific purpose of taking the United States apart and seeing what made it tick. We have been supported almost entirely by people in Sioux City and the trade area, and we owe no allegiance to any group, political or otherwise, and are merely giving the public the facts as we find them. We have never had to be mentally dishonest, if you know what I mean, and we have done the best that we could with the finances that we had available to educate the people of the United States and the members of Congress.

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After carrying on a preliminary survey, we sort of accidentally ran onto a very important ratio, and in October, 1937, we pointed out to a subcommittee of the United States Senate that in the United States each dollar of farm income which we annually have will create a dollar of factory payrolls and \$7 of national income. I want to rement peat it because it's very important. In nat is the first place it points out the positive relationship there is between the farm and the factory; and second, it gives us the speed of our economic cycle. Each dollar of farm income produced annually creates a dollar to pay the man in the factory and \$7 of national income.

Very simply, let me apply that to the wool situation. The American people are afraid to give the wool producers a proper price. The facts of the case are that they are short-changing themselves if they don't. For example, with 50cent wool it will mean that the production of each pound of wool will create the income to pay 50 cents to some man in the factory and it will create seven times 50 cents, or \$3.50 of income for the nation as a whole. If they cut the wool growers' price in half then there will be a resulting 50 per cent cut in the wages of the man in the factory and the income of the nation as a whole.

Let's consider how rapidly our economy can go up and down. If in 1947 or 1948 we permit the farm income of the United States to drop back to the 1940 level, here's what is going to happen. We will wipe out 10 billion dollars of farm income. That will automatically be followed by a loss of 10 billion dollars in factory payrolls and by a loss of 70 billion dollars in national income and we will again be in a depression, a depression that will make 1933 look like a Sunday School picnic. But it doesn't have to happen, because you have the production and if you maintain the price level at the proper point, you will automatically have the

Now this formula is met with skepticism. We have found it necessary to go through every segment of our economy. I'm going to analyze some charts for you and point out to you how our economy operates in balance and what percentage each segment has of the national income as a whole.

In 1944, we took the detailed research work to the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia. The Curtis Publishing Company turned it over to the Country Gentleman, and they set their staff to work checking the research material we sent them against the records of the United States. They called in economists from the Bureau of

Agricultural Economics and finally agreed that our conclusions were correct. And in the 1944 December issue of the Country Gentleman, you will find an article entitled "The Key to Prosperity," in which they point out that if the United States is going to have prosperity and prevent another depression, it must maintain a prosperous agriculture, and a prosperous agriculture can be had only through a proper price for the farm products we produce in the United States. . . .

When we get to thinking of the United States in the right way, and start from the bottom in our economy, start with the foundation that a prosperous agriculture means a prosperous industry, then it won't take us long to solve the problem that we have. But instead of that, we have got ourselves into a condition where our economists never recognize agriculture as being very important. We've pointed out to them the ratio that I've mentioned. They can't refute it because the records prove that it has existed ever since 1921 and has been almost positive every year since that time; but they will not admit that agriculture comes first.

Now, then, briefly I want to point out why agriculture is the greatest industry in the United States. I'm going to give you two reasons. We have in our system of free enterprise in the United States approximately 9 million business units; 3 million of those are non-agricultural business units; the other 6 million are the farms that we have in the United States, individually owned and operated. Now these 6 million individually owned and operated farms have as much capital per unit on the average as the 3 million non-agricultural business units. In other words, we can say without fear of contradiction that agriculture in the United States has two thirds of the capital invested in productive enterprise. Yet, we have a meeting in Washington now and then with labor and management getting together-agriculture is not invited, even though it has two thirds of the capital invested in all productive enterprise. In 1940, agriculture had 65 billion dollars in capital invested in its industry

while the steel industry and the automobile industry combined had only 6 billion dollars. In the same way, agriculture in 1940 employed 10,500,000 men and the steel and automobile industries only employed 1,000,000 men.

The thing I want to drive home to you is that agriculture, after all, is the foundation of our national economy, that it has a capital investment, that it is the real backbone to our system of free enterprise, and so long as you maintain a prosperous agriculture, you'll never lose your system of free enterprise; but the minute you put agriculture on an impoverished basis, and that is what some of the people would like to do by making it compete with cheap labor of foreign countries, the minute you do that, your national government and your system of free enterprise will continue to disintegrate.

Farm and National Income

Chart I shows the correlation between gross farm income and national income with a line showing the bank trends of San Francisco, California. Now, we could have used the bank trends of Salt Lake City, or Denver, and you would have the same result. The bank trends go up and down in direct ratio to the gross farm income in the United States. You will notice that little bounce from 1927 to 1929 when the bank trends went up beyond the normal that they should have been, according to the farm income. That is, of course, the inflation brought about by the installment buying at that time or the spending of unearned income.

Now, notice the little dotted line running from 1929 to 1942. That represents the course our economy should have taken if we had had the good sense to maintain our price levels, but we didn't; hence, the down drop in 1932. The area between that dotted line and the lines which show the course of national and farm income shows the loss we had in that period. From 1929 to 1942, the American people lost 473 billion dollars that we could have had without any cost to anyone by merely giving the farmer the price that he was entitled to and getting the benefit of the turnover from the farm dollar. In that period the farm income was sixty-seven and a half billion dollars below normal and that caused the nation to suffer a loss of 473 billion dollars. We have taken that figure and set it up in testimony before Congressional committees in the House and Senate. We challenge the experts of the government to refute that loss-they can't do it and yet they will not accept the importance of agriculture in our economy.

Factory Payrolls

The next chart shows the relationship between factory payrolls and farm income. As I have pointed out, each dollar of farm income means a dollar on factory payrolls, and you will see how they run up and down together. The interesting thing here again is the line at the bottom at the chart. It runs almost right straight across and represents the percentage that factory payrolls are of the national income.

Now you hear many farm leaders say

that we have got to give the farmer a larger percentage of the national income. That has been an absolute impossibility since 1929, rather, 1921. Since 1921, regardless of price levels regardless of farm organizations, regardless of special legislation for the farmer, the farmers' share of the national income has been 14 per cent.

Also, during that same period, in spite of all the strikes, in spite of all the labor organizations, and in spite of all the labor legislation, the percentage of factory payrolls in the United States as compared to the national income has been a practical constant. I don't care how much legislation Congress passes, they're not going to change the percentage of income the farmer gets and they're not going to change the percentage of the national income that the factory payrolls are, because they are governed by laws of exchange, the exchange of goods and services between people. The farm income provides a ceiling above which the factory payrolls cannot go.

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Here is what happens: If you give the farmer more money, if you give him a higher price, he, of course, automatically has more income, but if you increase the farm income five billion dollars in the United States, the next 6 to 12 months, you would automatically bring about an increase of five billion dollars in your factory payrolls and would bring about an increase in the national income of 7 times 5, or thirty-five billion dollars. The percentage does not change. It remains practically constant.

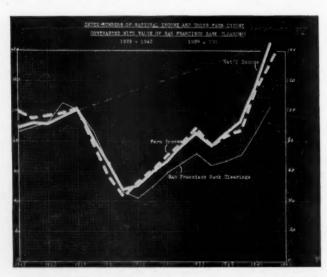


Chart I showing the correlation between gross farm income and national income and the value of San Francisco bank clearings.

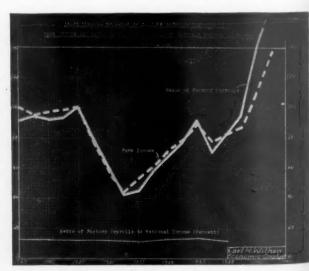


Chart II in which the value of factory payrolls is compared with furnincome and the ratio between factory payrolls and the national income shows.

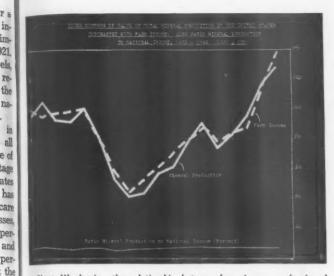


Chart III showing the relationship between farm income and mineral production; also the ratio of mineral production to national income.

Total Manufactures to Secretary Decretary Secretary Secr

Chart IV which gives the comparison between the value of manufactures and gross farm income.

Mineral Income

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The next chart (III) contrasts farm income with that of its co-partner, mineral production, including petroleum and coal. You will note how they run up and down together. Ever since 1921, for each dollar of farm income we've had, we've had approximately 50 cents in mineral production - just as constant almost as 2 times 2 is 4. You will also notice that the line at the bottom, showing the percentage that mineral production is of the national income, runs approximately half of the farm income or 7 per cent. Regardless of whether your national income goes up or down, that percentage remains the same. Your mining groups always get 7 per cent, but when the price is down the 7 per cent is a small amount of money and every other segment is in exactly the same position.

Value of Manufactures

The next chart (IV) is a very interesting one, because it compares the value of manufactures with the gross farm income. You will notice how they also go up and down together, and I might say to you definitely and positively that for every one per cent that farm income is below par, the manufacturers of the United States will have to shut down their factories one per cent, because there will be no markets for the goods that they produce. Their operation will be in direct ratio to the per cent of parity the farmer receives. You will also note a line going across the chart at about 80 per cent. That is the percentage that the value of manufactures

is of the national income on the average year after year. This brings up a very interesting question for the manufacturer to answer.

Take your present wool price, for example, and the other farm prices in proportion. We have approximately 150 billion dollars in national income. Eighty per cent of that is going to be the value of manufactures for 1945. If we drop the price of your wool to meet foreign competition and permit those imports to come in and reduce our national income from 150 billion dollars to 75 billion dollars, then the manufacturer is also going to have to reduce his value from 80 per cent of 150 billion to 80 per cent of 75 billion, and that is going to happen just as sure as 2 and 2 is 4, and I don't care what management we may have.

The fact that the average value of manufactures is 80 per cent of the national income gives us a simple picture of the national economy. Directly and indirectly, the value of manufactures is the approximate cost of operating the nation as a business. The difference between the value of manufactures and national income, or an approximate 20 per cent, is the earnings of the nation as a business on capital invested. The 20 per cent earning is approximately equivalent to the new wealth produced from our raw material resources (farm and mine) or the raw material income. On the basis of an average earning of 5 per cent, the capital value of the nation as a whole

can be approximated from the farm and mine income.

For example, in 1940, the farm and mine income was 15 billion dollars, 10 billion in farm, and 5 billion in mining. Our national income was 75 billion dollars. Now with the 15 billion dollars of farm and mine income in 1940, the nation could pay on the average 5 per per cent on 300 billion dollars. That was the capital value of the United States as a business in its entirety, all of the farms, factories, minerals—everything.

At the present time, we're operating at approximately a 30-billion dollar level of farm income and mine income and today we can pay a 5 per cent earning on 600 billion dollars of capital. In the postwar period if we permit our farm and our mine income, which automatically follows, to go back to the 1940 level, we will lose 75 billion dollars of national income and we will have, through a depression, to liquidate 300 billion dollars of capital that we now have. Now who is going to take that loss?

I want to ask the bankers in this audience, if they are here, what they are going to do with their bonds. For example, we issue these bonds to the public to help pay for the war, the public buys as many as it wants and then the banks buy the rest of them with the money people deposit. That's how we financed the war.

Suppose the price level goes down and the people want their deposits out of the banks—who is going to buy the bonds? And frankly if there is anybody in the United States who ought to have an interest in bond rallies to maintain a 150-billion-dollar income level so that the United States can remain solid, it ought to be the banks. I'd like to ask them what they are doing about it—what they are doing about maintaining the proper farm price in the United States so that the investments they have in their banks in the form of government bonds will be sound and they will not have to liquidate.

When we say it can't happen here,

sales volume—do they want 60 per cent of \$75,000,000,000 as they had in 1940—or do they want 60 per cent of \$40,000,000,000 as in 1932? What they and others decide to do about our farm income will be the answer. If they permit the farm prices to go back to the 1940 level, they are going to have to take the wiping out of \$45,000,000,000 of sales volume which they could have if they helped maintain farm prices at the present level.

Let us apply that briefly to a pound of

then, do they want clothing sales to be 12.8 per cent of 150 billion dollars; do they want them to be 12.8 per cent of 75 billion dollars or 12.8 per cent of 40 billion dollars. With wool 50 cents a pound and other farm prices in proportion, they can expect to have clothing sales run to 12.8 per cent of 150 billion dollars; but if they insist on the wool grower taking 25 cents a pound and other farm prices in proportion, then they're going to have to be content with 12.8 per cent of 75 billion as

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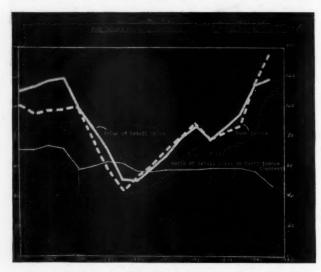


Chart V giving the relationship between the value of retail sales and farm income; also ratio of retail sales to national income.

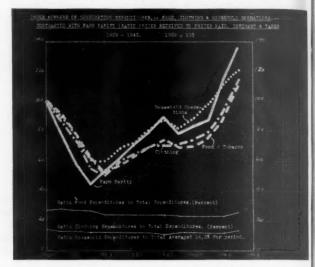


Chart V1 which contrasts consumer expenditures with farm parity.

we have had two very clear illustrations that it can and does happen, and that our banks can close and that we can go bankrupt through a drop in the prices.

Retail Sales

The next chart (V) ought to be of interest to the retail merchant. Now the retail sales are the end result of our production cycle and our system of distribution. You have on this chart a bulge from 1925-1929, when retail sales went above the normal line as predicated by the gross farm income. That was again due to the installment buying, which was almost entirely in the retail trade during that period. Then you will notice how it followed farm income down and leveled off to about 60 per cent of the national income. Then you can safely say that retail sales volume of the United States will approximate 60 per cent of the national income whatever it is. That again brings up the interesting question, in the postwar era do our retail merchants want 60 per cent of \$150,000,000,000 as their retail wool. If wool is 50 cents in the United States, the retail merchants will get 60 per cent of that in retail sales. If it goes down to 25 cents, they will have 60 per cent of 25 cents. So the retail merchant should definitely have an interest in a proper price level for agriculture.

Consumer Expenditure

Chart VI shows three of our major items of consumer expenditures as they are related to farm parity. One item is food, beverages and tobacco, another item is clothing and shoes, and the third item is household operations. You will note how they correlate with the gross farm income. The interesting thing however, is the constancy at which the percentage of those sales also runs as to the consumer expenditures. To the manfacturers of clothing, I want to make this point-that the average consumer expenditure for clothing in the United States is approximately 12.8 per cent and it varies almost not at all-it runs right straight across the page. Now, in 1940. They have nothing to gain whatsoever by a lower wool price, and I say to them frankly, and I will say the same thing to the grocers in the United States, that the American people will use more wool if the farmer receives 50 cents than they will if here ceives 25 cents. And the American people will consume more beef if cattle are \$15 a hundred than they will if they are \$5 a hundred. The record proves that very positively, because in 1944 the American people consumed 20 pounds more meat per capita than they did in 1935 even though we had rationing.

We have the American Wool Council and other groups trying to work out ways and means to sell more wool. The best way to sell more wool is to maintain the wool price so that the consuming public will have income with which to buy wool. The best thing that England and Australia can do to create a wool market is to bring up the price level of the people in their colonies so that they can consume. As long as they keep the 350 million people in India.

12

The National Wool Grower

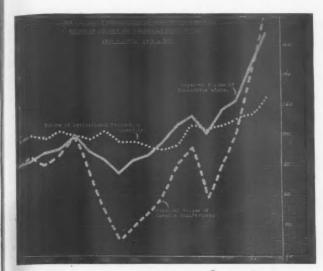


Chart VII comparing agricultural production with the volume of durable and nondurable manufactures.

Chart VIII in which steel and farm prices are compared.

working for 20 cents a day, they aren't going to have any market. For example, we have been asked to

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For example, we have been asked to make a loan to England of some \$4,400,-000,000. Now I have no antagonism against England whatsoever, but I want to stay with the facts. Why should we make England a loan? England has between 500 and 700 million people in her colonies as compared to 140 million in the United States. If she would permit the price level in her colonies and in the countries she operates in, which would give these people \$400 per capita, which is less than 20 per cent of what we get in the United States, then England would have an income of 280 billion dollars and a market that she, herself, could never fill. Why doesn't she do that? Then she wouldn't have to borrow any money.

That may sound like a theory to some of you, but let's apply it to the United States just during the last four or five years. In 1940, we had 75 billion dollars of income; in 1946, 96 billion. Then came the war, and as I pointed out, in 1942, 1943, and 1944 we produced more raw materials than all of the rest of the world put together. Who loaned us money to do that? No one. How did we get it? We produced the goods and with the price we got for it we created an income to pay for the war, or furnished the capital at least, loaned by the public to the government. We didn't borrow any money from a single nation; and there is absolutely no reason why the English nation or any other nation should have to borrow money from the United States. All they have

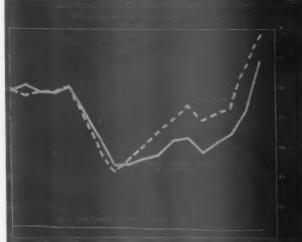


Chart IX showing the relationship between total operating revenue of railroads and farm income.

to do is pay their people a proper price for what they produce, and their people can earn their own money.

Farm and Factory Production

The next chart (VII) shows the physical production of agriculture and a division of manufacturing into two parts-durables and non-durables. Durables are heavy machinery, automobiles; nondurables are foods and things like that. Please notice the production line for agriculture. You will see that in 1930-1940, our production did not exceed that of 1925-1929. Now whether the experts of the government deliberately lied to the people or whether they didn't know any better, the record of the United States shows that we did not have a farm surplus in 1930-40. All we had was low prices. And, in my opinion,

a program was put in operation to make it possible for American industry to ship out manufactured goods and bring in foreign products in payment, because that was the end result of the whole thing. From 1934-1941, while the American people were laboring under a surplus complex, which finally resulted in the government's paying us subsidies not to produce, the United States imported net fifty million acres of farm products each year. And they're going to give you exactly the same kind of a program in the postwar period if you don't get mad and take your coats and gloves off and go to work on somebody. It doesn't matter whether you vote for a Democrat or a Republican, make him vote for a price for you and make him vote for whatever it takes to protect ourselves from manipulations of other countries.

Steel Production

What can happen to an industry like steel is shown in chart VIII. You will notice how it compares with farm income but in 1937 shot clear above it. That was due to two reasons: In 1936 we paid the soldiers' bonus and that of course created buying power. Then the drouth came along and increased farm prices. So the steel industry, the railroads, everybody thought the depression was over. In fact, if I remember correctly, the President at that time said, "We planned it that way."

In 1938 farm income dropped off \$1,200,000,000; the national income dropped off seven times that much and the steel industry had to make the correction. Not only did they have to get down to the farm income line, but they had to drop as much below it as they went above it in 1937 and they had to regulate their production according to the gross farm income which determines how much steel can be sold.

Railroad Transportation

Chart IX shows the correlation of economy, railroad transportation and gross farm income. The gross operating income of the Class I railroads followed farm income down in ratio, and their income rose again with the rise in gross farm income. The lag after 1932 is due to losses from truck and automobile competition, and from the failure of heavy manufactures to fully recover. In 1942, with the rationing of tires and recovery of factory production, they practically came back to the 1929 ratio. In the postwar the railroads will lose some of this percentage, but if farm prices are maintained, they can operate quite profitably, even though their share is somewhat reduced. For example, with 6 per cent of a national income of 150 billion dollars, they will have much more income than in 1929.

The railroads, as a result of low farm prices (1930-1941), lost 35 billion dollars of income and the right to haul six billion tons of freight which could have been exchanged, if our farm income had been maintained at the prop-

er level. If we permit farm income to drop back at 1940 levels, the income of Class I railroads will fall off from four to five billion dollars per year. Total transportation income of all kinds is approximately one half of the gross farm income, and approximately dollar for dollar with our gross mineral production.

The importance of raw materials in our economy is indicated by the fact that 70 per cent of our freight tonnage is raw material production.

World Commerce

On Chart V we have the 40 principal world commodities, and in that list of commodities you have wool, cotton, fats and oils, you have your minerals, your farm grains and livestock. We have a line for the price of silver, one, the heavy black line, for oils; we have a line representing farm prices, and we have a line representing the general commodity level. It will be noted that all items correlated very closely in price in the period 1910-1914, one of

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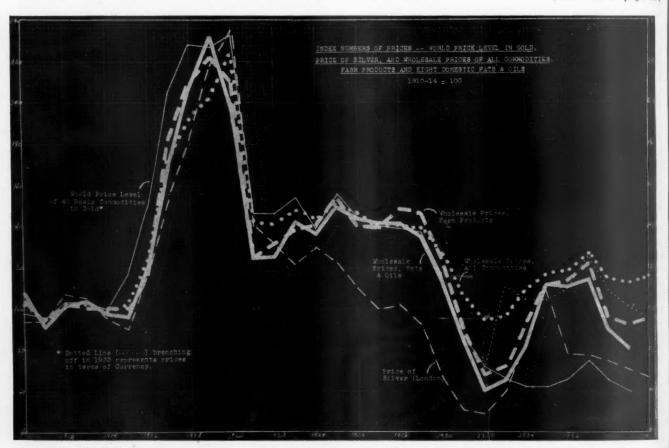


Chart X which shows the correlation between the world price level in gold, price of silver, and wholesale prices of all commodities, farm products and domestic fats and oils.

A Page From Dr McClure

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DOWN south of the Panama Canal there is a little country named Co-When lend-lease was in its prime, Colombia, like the rest of the world, thought it best to get a little of the velvet while the getting "was good." So the President of Colombia asked our State Department for a lend-lease loan of two million dollars. That was all they could spend and they proposed to pay it back in 10 years and intended to do so. Now it appears that the War Department found out about the proposed loan and became highly indignant They could not see how any country, no matter how small, could insult us by asking for a loan of only two million. Therefore, they stepped into the picture and demanded that Colombia needed not less than 15 million dollars and 16 million would be hetter.

In the end, Colombia, in order to get two million dollars which she needed, was forced to take 16 million, which she did not need. Now, time has come to pay it back and Colombia, a small backward nation, cannot repay the 16 million. At the present time, it is proposed to charge off 12 million and give Colombia 10 years in which to repay the remaining 4 million.

Yes, we won the war, but we lost all sense of decency and self-respect.

IMPORTED NUTS "EDIBLE"

IN spite of the fact that Europe and India are supposed to be starving, they are sending us sufficient nutsalmonds, Brazil, filberts, walnuts, cashews-to interfere with the market for domestic grown nuts. Their exports to us greatly exceed the prewar period. India alone has sent us 9,200 tons of edible cashew nuts in the last six months of 1945. In the same period, Europe has sent us 6,100 tons of almonds, 2,000 tons of Brazil nuts, 4,000 tons of filberts, and 13 tons of walnuts.

It is claimed that one pound of these nuts furnishes 3,000 calories or twice the amount of food many Europeans usually eat.

The nut growers of California, Washington and Oregon are protesting these imports at a time when we are feeding the world. These imports need be

closely watched, for they might bring us "nuts" worse than any that grow

WHAT LOW TARIFF DOES

THE State Department is now in trouble over the vast number of Swiss watches being imported into the United States. It seems that in the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Switzerland in 1936, reductions were made in the watch duties. Then came the war and the entire American watch industry was taken over by the government to make precision instruments for the Army and Navy and Air Force. This left the importers of Swiss watches in total possession of the American market and they sent us many million watches.

There are three great firms of watchmakers in the United States that probably make the world's best watches; at least most of our railroads think so, as they use only their watches. These firms make the Waltham, Elgin and Hamilton watches.

During the war the Swiss watchmakers greatly expanded their business, with German capital, it is charged, and made most of the precision instruments for the Germans, in addition to watches for this country.

At the close of the war when our watchmakers were released from their war work, they naturally returned to the business of making watches only to find that the market was glutted with Swiss watches and their sales agencies had turned to selling the imported watches, because the profit on them was more than double the profit on domestic watches. During the war, the number of watch importers increased from 50 to over 500. Some of these watches are shipped complete; others are knocked down and assembled in this country. It appears that the profit on these imported watches is just outrageous.

The importers have stated that the Swiss receive only about 12 per cent of the price at which the watch retails. It is also charged that on imported watches, the retailer makes a profit of from 80 to 125 per cent. Naturally, the retailer does not want to return to the sale of domestic watches, which pay

a much smaller profit. And by reason of a huge advertising campaign over the radio and through the magazines, the public has been misled into the belief that imported watches are superior to domestic-made ones.

Now comes the American watch workers' union, representing 6,000 watch workers, demanding that the Administration place a quota on imported watches, by redeeming its pledge made when the reciprocal trade law was last extended. The pledge made by President Truman at the time was that "no American worker, no American industry would be hurt because of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act."

These workmen charge that while they were helping to win the war by having their plants taken over, the Swiss were actually doing the same job for the Germans and using German capital to monopolize the American watch market. In response to this protest by American workers, the State Department has made an effort to get the Swiss to agree to a quota reducing their imports to 3 million watches per year. Under the Reciprocal Trade Act, nothing can be done about these imports until the American people learn that these imported watches are being foisted on them at huge profits to a group of cunning importers who happen to have an interested member in the Congress. However, he has now closed up since our watch workers showed that the law firm of which he is a member is the highly paid representative of the watch importers.

The State Department has finally got an agreement out of the Swiss Government that they will limit the volume of watch exports to us to the amount exported last year-that was their year of heaviest exports.

Our watchmakers are up against a hard proposition in re-establishing a market for domestic-made watches, for the importers of Swiss watches have had four years of undisturbed possession of our market, during which time they have literally expended millions in advertising and radio programs. Anyhow, there is a philosophy among our people that any kind of an imported

(Continued on page 33)

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Wool In War and Peace

This is the second section of the Saga of Wool in War and Peace, the valuable publication the American Wool Council issued recently. First part appeared in the June Wool Grower and the rest of the material will be given in subsequent issues.

The Navy Must Have Wool

"The Navy's present dry-weather winter outfit includes blue jungle-cloth, wool-lined, over-all-type trousers sufficiently large to go over the usual clothing plus a special wool undergarment. A similarly constructed jacket closes by zipper and is kept tight at wrists and neck by knitted bands. The feet are protected by heavy kneelength wool socks and by artics. Hands are covered by leather one-finger gloves which should be supplemented by wool inner gloves in very cold weather. The head is covered by a (wool) fleece-lined jungle-cloth helmet fastening under the chin and having a neck guard."

('The Hygiene of Clothing," Lt. Comdr. George W. Mast, U.S.N., and Lt. (j.g.) Howard W. Ennes, Jr. U.S.N.R., of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1943.)

Why the Army Prefers Wool

"Those of us who are concerned with research on textiles and military clothing are concerned only with finding a fiber, fabric or finish for a particular task which will provide the best environmental protection for the soldier. The fact that the Army uses far more wool proportionately in its overall clothing program than is used by civilians, speaks for itself as to the functional value of wool in meeting military needs.

"The research conducted on military clothing stands out as one of the most important contributions of science



The Navy's foul weather gear insures performance at top efficiency even in zero weather.

to the textile and clothing industries. A large part of this research was physiological, since the clothing and textile industries were unable to tell us when the war started how to clothe men under extreme climatic conditions. The work undertaken by the Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General accordingly embraced a broad field that had never before been subjected on an integrated basis to thorough controlled laboratory and field tests.

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"We have learned for the first time how to clothe men properly to live and fight effectively under extreme climatic conditions. In addition to whatever influence upon civilian clothing the widespread Army use of wool may have in the postwar period, it is clearly apparent that civilian use of wool is going to be influenced by the textile and clothing research initiated and undertaken during the war by the Army.

"The most important result of these studies has been to define clearly what the proper role of wool is in combat clothing. It soon became apparent that wool fabric provided a far less satisfactory material for outer garments of Army combat clothing than was provided by wind-resistant waterrepellant cotton fabrics.

"On the other hand these tests showed that while wool should be abandoned as the textile fiber for outer garments of Army combat clothing, it formed the ideal fiber for providing insulation in under layers of clothing beneath the outer cotton wind-and-water-resistant garments.

"There it could be kept from getting wet from the outside while body moisture could be transpired through the outer fabric. Because of the resilience of wool even when damp or wet, it furnishes the best available insulator for this use."

("Military Influence Upon Civilian Use of Wool," Lt. Col. S. J. Kennedy, Chief, Textile Section, Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, before the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, November 28, 1945.)

(Editor's Note: What this test proved was that the lining of a garment should be made wind resistant, outside the wool fabric, instead of inside, as traditionally used. By this transposition of the lining the essential qualities of warmth, absorbency and heat retention in wool are best utilized. Alone the qualities of the cotton outer shell offer little or no protection. As a wind-resistant covering of wool fabrics it increases wool's exclusive properties.)

Army Scientists Found No Substitutes

"At the beginning of the war we were very much concerned over the prospects for the wool industry. There was a possibility that sufficient wool would not be available to meet military requirements. At that time the War Production Board and our office were both jointly concerned with finding ways of conserving wool as well as bringing more wool into the country.

"Considerable research was undertaken to find out if there were some other material which could be used by the Army in place of wool. The Wool Conservation Committee was initiated by the Office of the Quartermaster General to consider this very seriously. Out of this research, however, no important change was made in the use of wool over all for military clothing.

"At the end of the war we were still using wool for military clothing pretty much as we did at the beginning"

(Lt. Col. S. J. Kennedy, Chief, Textile Section, Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, before the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, November 19, 1945.)

The Measure of Wool's Superiority

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"The superiority of wool in military clothing in some items can be measured in terms of appearance and in others in terms of lower replacement rates, saving in the amount of shipping space required, the number of men which must be detailed to handle the supply, and in other cases it is definitely superior functionally. It protects men better in some uses than any other fiber we know of.

"The great virtue of wool, the one property of wool which makes it important in military clothing, is its resilience. The wool fiber, even when wet, is resilient.

"Now, we all know that warmth in clothing is largely a matter of insulation arising from the dead air spaces that are trapped in the clothing even when the garment is wet under pressure. Wool has its great value, whether it is in socks, underwear, sweaters or any other garment where wool is primarily an insulator, in its property of being resilient.



Veterans will demand more wool-to do the jobs in peace that they saw it do in war.

"(Army) clothing research has been conducted on a scale which probably this country has never known before. It has been very thorough and has shown that wool has a place in the military picture for which no other fiber is as well suited."

(Lt. Col. S. J. Kennedy, Chief, Textile Section, Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, before the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, November 19, 1945.)

Council's Retail Training Course

By Helen Gray Solomon

THE retail training course of the American Wool Council is a postwar program to supply retail merchants and their buying and selling staff with badly needed essential facts regarding the superior and exclusive values of wool. A survey of the market has disclosed that there has been an almost complete over-turn of selling personnel, particularly in retail stores, and they are acutely in need of factual information.

Plans for the course call for the distribution of definitive booklets on wool processes and mohair and its uses; a directory of publications of woolen textile manufacturers; a promotion guide for retail merchants; a booklet emphasizing the importance of wool in the victories of our Army and Navy ("The Saga of Wool in War and Peace"); a reissue of "A Capsule Course on Wool"; reports on the fall market, and the postwar trends in men's wear. Total distribution will be in the neighborhood of 500,000 copies.

Identifying mohair as a fiber of beauty, comfort and durability, the American Wool Council's latest publication, "Mohair, Distinguished Fiber of Unlimited Uses," will be distributed July 1st to retail merchandise managers, buyers, personnel directors; to fabric manufacturers, interior decorators, fashion designers; and to industrial and consumer groups for effective coverage.

The handsomely illustrated, eightpage, two color booklet supplies factual information about the history of mohair, its production and the important part it plays on the American scene. In addition to photographs and sketches.

the brochure contains an actual sample of mohair top.

To supplement the first mailing, news stories were sent to the trade press and the public press throughout the country. A short "spot" broadcast about mohair and the Council's new booklet was made available to the women directors of the National Association of Broadcasters for airing over more than 580 stations from coast to coast. A brief mimeographed insert was mailed with the booklet to more than 4000 educators offering additional copies for students.

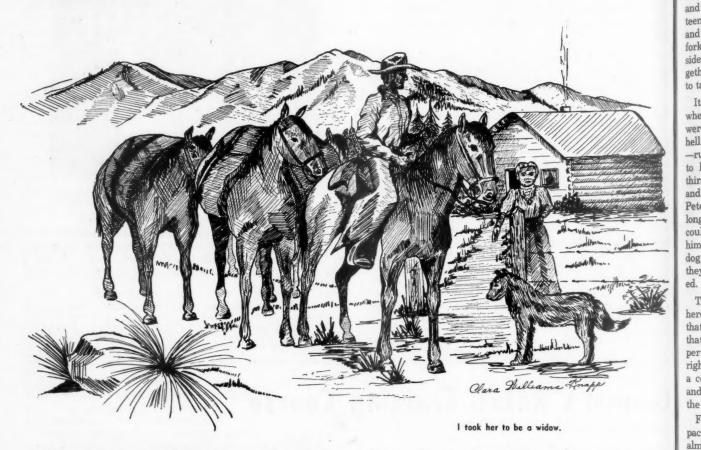
"Know Your Woolfacts," a catalog of educational materials on wool and wool products published by woolen textile manufacturers and others, is being issued by the Council as a guide to teachers in our public schools and colleges, and to training directors in retail stores and buying offices. The booklets, movies, and exhibits available as training aids are listed under six classifications-Wool Fibers and Processing, Apparel Woolens and Worsteds, Blankets, her and the

(Continued on page 33)

July, 1946

Days Of Old

By Richard Wormwood



This is the second installment of Richard Wormwood's reminiscences.

WE jogged along all forenoon in the old buckboard, finally arriving at a large shearing corral owned by a sheepman whose name was, I believe, Butterfield, where McDonald's lead herd had been made up ready for the trail. Hundreds of bags of wool lay stacked in 'high tiers just outside the shearing shed, marked with their owners' brands and weight tallies. Some weighed over four hundred pounds. A freighter with a six-horse team was loading up, taking the wool to Weiser for shipment east. There was some talk of twelve cents a pound, the highest price that had been paid in many years.

Everybody here called John Mc-Donald plain Mac, and he was in great demand. There were four thousand

head of sheared yearling wethers in the corrals for him to count out, all branded up with the trail brand, with about a hundred head that had been daubed with the bottom of a five-pound lard pail to serve as markers. In addition to these there were quite a number of blacks, and forty bells, one to each hundred head. Four of these were regular cow bells, and could be heard easily a mile away. The idea was that the big bells would hold the herd together, and if a little bunch were lost it would be sure to include at least one small bell, and perhaps a black, or one of the daubed sheep. When one of these was missed the herder would know that he had lost some sheep and could start to hunt them.

Mac counted the yearlings out of the corral gate, and a couple of herders took over. They were afoot, but had three dogs to help them with the sheep. Dinner had been over when we first arrived, so now Mac and I went over to the cook shack and dining room for a whack at second table. First thing l noticed was the food, which was better and much more varied than anything I'd ever seen around a horse outfit; not only was it better, and more plentiful but-and this is almost unbelievablethey had a girl with a white apron wait on us. I knew right then and there that I had chased my last fantail cayuse, knew that I was going to like this business of working with sheep. By the time I was ready for pie-they actually had pie-I was trying to figure out how long it would take me to earn a thousand dollars. It was the first time that I had ever thought of that much

money as being within my reach; but

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I knew that I could make it, and fixed that as my goal.

It took me all afternoon to get the horses out of the pasture—I had a saddle horse and three pack horses—and get the pack outfit ready. Everything was brand new, the saddles, alfargas, and lash ropes. There were two canteens larger than any I had ever seen, and made so they would hang from the forks of a pack saddle, one on each side. By the time I had everything together and packed up it was high time to take in after the herd.

It had traveled about six miles, and when I came up with it the yearlings were spread all over a big hill—from hell to breakfast, as one herder put it—running and nibbling grass, and hard to hold together. The herders were thirsty and tired, the dogs were hot and sore-footed; one, a collie named Pete, with a beautiful white ruff and long nose, hid in the sagebrush and couldn't hear when his master called him. One of the herders barked like a dog, but couldn't fool a single yearling; they went just about where they pleased.

Ted Hammer was really a miner and herded sheep because of a lung ailment that required lots of fresh air. He knew that I was totally ignorant of anything pertaining to sheep, and helped me right from the start. He now pointed to a cove across the canyon we were in and told me to go and pitch camp near the creek.

Following Ted's advice, I angled my packstring down the hill and landed almost right in the back yard of a little ten-acre farm, all set out in corn and vegetable garden, and fenced in with barbed wire, including a one-room cabin.

As I reached the foot of the hill a middle-aged woman came out of the cabin, walked down to the gate and stood there, looking up on the hill where some of the yearlings had come in sight. I took her to be a widow, as there were no signs of a man anywhere, such as a saddle hanging on the fence, a pile of chopped wood, or man's clothing hanging on the line. She was probably running the place herself.

What attracted me more than the widow, however, was a large black and blue dog, with one blue eye, that was standing beside her. He was either a black dog with blue spots, or a blue with black—you couldn't miss him

either way. We sure needed a fresh dog, and I wondered if maybe the widow would part with him.

I rode up to the gate and raised my hat. "Lady," I said, "would you care to sell that dog?"

The widow looked at me for a moment, then, "What would you do with him?"

"Lady," I commenced to plead, "we need a dog the worst way. We'll give him a good home."

We could hear the clanking of the sheep bells, and the yelling of the herders, and now some of the leaders of the herd showed up through the brush.

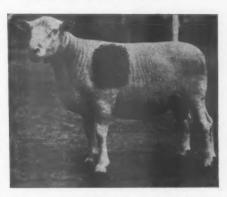
"You want him for a sheep dog?" the widow asked.

"That's it, and we need him bad." I got down off my horse; it looked as if I might be able to do business.

"Butch is a good watch dog," she said, thoughtfully, "but I don't know how he'll be around sheep."

"I'll take a chance on that," I urged her. "He'll soon get used to sheep. How much do you want for him?"

AN ILE de FRANCE RAM



In an article on sheep in France in the May Wool Grower, Mr. John A. Gorman referred to the lie de France breed of sheep. Later he sent the above picture of a ram of this breed, of which he says:

"This is an IIe de France ram of excellent type. Notice his straight top line, full heart gerth and large bones. He is prepared for show by being sheared except for the small patch of wool left on his shoulder to show the quality of the wool."

"If he'll follow you," the widow replied, "you can have him. He just about eats me out of house and home, especially when I have a little meat—he gets it all."

I couldn't make up my mind to take the dog for nothing, so I gave the widow a dollar, would have given her more, but it was the only dollar I had. If she had set a price on him I would have gone to the herders for the money. She offered to get a rope so I could lead him, but that wasn't necessary. I played with the dog only a few minutes, and he was willing to follow me. First, though, he ran back and licked the widow's hand, and I saw her drop her head and brush her hand across her eyes. I came darn near calling the deal off right then and there-but we just had to have another dog.

The lead of a bunch of the yearlings came to within a couple of hundred yards from where we stood. I tied my horses to the fence and coaxed Butch to follow me. I knew what to say to a dog when you want him to go around a herd.

"Way around 'em, Butch," I yelled, and waved my arm.

Butch stood and looked at me. He didn't know what way around 'em meant. I became desperate. It was almost sundown, and those sheep had to be got off that hill and put across the creek.

There is one command that every ranch dog knows. I pointed at the sheep. "Sic 'em, Butch, sic 'em!"

Butch wavered one moment to make sure that he had heard right: then he went after the yearlings, picked out one that he liked and started after it, through the herd, first here, then elsewhere, up hill and down, bent on getting that one yearling. With that he let out a series of husky barks, and in a matter of seconds the entire four thousand were aware of the fact that a new dog was in charge. Butch still hadn't caught his yearling, or maybe he'd decided on another one; I commenced to worry, tried to think of a way to stop him.

Somebody up on the hill yelled. It was Ted Hammer, and now he came running down my way. The way he ran I thought he was as mad as a wet hen.

(To be continued in next issue)

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Wool Market Report

DOMESTIC wool is moving into consumption at an average monthly rate about double that before the Commodity Credit Corporation reduced its selling prices late in February, according to William T. Darden, Chief, Wool Division, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Prior to March 1 this year, average monthly sales were 16,221,000 pounds; since then they have been 30,531,000

pounds.

From the beginning of the government purchase program in April, 1943, to June 4 of this year, Mr. Darden reports, the C.C.C. had bought 996,-817,000 pounds of domestic wool and sold a total (delivered and undelivered) of 583,376,000 pounds, or 58.5 per cent of the total purchases. Of the 1943 wools, 76 per cent had been sold; 68.4 per cent of the 1944 wools; 37.3 per cent of the 1945 wools; and 31.3 per cent of the 1946 clip. Stocks held by the C.C.C. on June 4, totaled 413,442,000 pounds.

About 75 per cent of the 1946 Texas wool appraised is reported as moving eastward, as strictly fine wools are in good demand due to lack of suitable

foreign types,

While wool trading is generally slow -it usually is at this time of the yeartrade papers declare that it is difficult to see how such a condition can continue with the continued high rate of mill activity and the unfilled demand for clothing, especially men's apparel. They reiterate statements that for the next few months domestic wools should have a real inning in their own market; that Australian wools available are not of desirable types; that South American markets are about cleaned up, and European countries are paying more money for the available South American wools than U.S. mills have to pay for domestic wools.

During the month, Italy showed up as a buyer of limited amounts of fine Cape wool in bond in the United States and also South American wools.

"Shifting and expansion of the world movement in Austrailian wool," the Commercial Bulletin of June 8 says, "is significant of progress toward a readjustment of international manufacture and consumption of wool. During the first nine months of the 1945-46 season, exports of greasy wool to the United States from Australia were 209,916,419 pounds, and to other regions, 310,184,733 pounds; those of scoured and carbonized wool, 23,712,909, and 32,712,909 pounds respectively....

"As previously reported, Australia was shipping to only nine countries at the start of the season and it only added a few to December, but the number jumped to sixteen in January. Even with fewer outlets, the exports for July to December to countries other than the United States ran well ahead of those here." (But at that our consumption was 90 per cent foreign wools.)

Of interest too is a release of June 10 by the New York office of the International Wool Secretriat which states that that organization is sending a party of experts to India to investigate market prospects there for wool. The opening of a market there should provide a large outlet for wool.

An Associated Press dispatch out of London on June 23 stated that the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd, the private company set up by the Joint Organization to handle the sale of United Kingdom and Dominion wools, is discontinuing sale of all wool at fixed prices on June 30, and that wool auctions will be resumed later this year in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as supply and demand conditions warrant.

The latest available data on Australian sheep numbers appear in the May 16, 1946, issue of the Pastoral Review. The 1945 total for Australia as of March 31, is given as 105, 415,235 sheep. The 1944 total was 123,173,962.

Welsh Wool Takes 34-Cent Duty

A recent decision of United States Custom officials places crossbred Welsh mountain wools finer than 44s under the 34-cent duty instead of 13 cents. These wools have been coming into the United States under the 13-cent rate set up for wools not finer than 40s under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with the Argentine (1941). The new ruling is effective July 8.

C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, protested the application of this lower tariff on the Welsh mountain wools, claiming they were competitive with domestic medium wools.

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The decision of the Treasury Department substantiates this claim, prevents the entry of these wools at the lower rate, adds to the revenue of the United States Treasury, and probably will cut the volume of such wools entering the United States.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1946

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers'
 Convention, Denver, Colorado.
 July 25: Northern Colorado Hamp-

shire Sale, Greeley, Colo. July 30-31: San Angelo (Texas) Sheep

July 30-31: San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale.

August 7: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer. August 13-14: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 16: 'Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton,

August 20-21: National Ram Sale North Salt Lake, Utah.

September 24-25: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper.

September 28: Pocatello (Idaho) Ram Sale.

October 5-12: Pacific International Livestock and Wool Show, Portland, Oregon.

November 16-24: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

November 22: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco.

November 30-December 7: International Livestock Stock Exposition, Chicago.

1947

January 8-10: American National Livestock Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

January 10-18: National Western Stock and Wool Show, Denver, Colo.

January 26-30: National Wool Growers' Convention, and American Wool Council Meeting, San Francisco, California.

U.S. Sheep Station Field Day

ON May 23 nearly 300 persons interested in sheep production and range improvement from thirteen states and Canada were in attendance at the first general field day at the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, since the outbreak of war. In addition to a representative attendance of sheepmen and sheep breeders' associations from the Intermountain and Pacific Northwest States, there were sheepmen in attendance from the Dakotas, California, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri, and also from Canada.

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Eighty cars were on hand at the first stop on the Station range at nine o'clock, and from that time until six o'clock in the afternoon range and sheep improvement practices were observed. Practical methods of range improvement such as deferred grazing, controlled sagebrush burning, reseeding, etc. were explained, and the results of these systems of management were clearly in evidence as they have contributed to a high yield of forage.

The sheep were in full fleece, and the range, except for some injury to the lamb feed due to a dry spring, was at its best for this season. It was the best time of the year for a field day in observing what has been accomplished.

Representative sheep were examined in full fleece and then sheared. The fleeces were weighed and graded. The shrink of the fleeces was also available, as that had previously been determined by scouring representative samples of each fleece.

View Historic Shearing Shed

Considerable interest was manifested in the Station shearing shed, not only because of its adaptability in making it convenient to grade and properly handle the wool, but because of its historical interest. The first bagged wool to which the core test for shrinkage determination in the United States was applied, originated in the U.S. Sheep Station shearing shed and was processed in cooperation with the Wool Division, Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Treasury Department. This original effort in 1941 has now resulted in a general application of the core test method and a significantly improved understanding of shrinkage in western wools.

New Rambouillet Favored

Rambouillet ewes and rams that were free from wrinkles, free from wool blindness, large and rugged in general type, and carrying long staple of uniformly high quality wool, with shrink running as low as 52 per cent, met with general approval as a practical improvement over the Rambouillets of former years. It was generally agreed that these improvements in this basic range breed assure its increased usefulness and its future as a range breed. There is yet some progress to be made because not even all of the Rambouillets at the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory are of the improved pattern yet. But progress will be more rapid now since some of the improved types are

Whitefaced Crossbreds Win Favor

Columbias and Targhees, both new breeds originated at the U. S. Sheep Ex-

a thick, smooth-bodied, openface, rugged sheep with improved fleece weights, length of staple and lighter shrink than the Rambouillet. The Targhee was recognized by some sheepmen as the "comeback" type, which means the product of breeding a first cross Lincoln-Rambouillet back to the Rambouil-



A Rambouillet yearling ewe of the new type, openfaced and free from wrinkles. Weighing 130 pounds in the fleece, she sheared 11.5 pounds of wool 3 3/4 inches long and light in shrink.



Group of range-produced Columbia, Corriedale, and Targhee yearling ewes at the U.S. Sheep Station.

periment Station, were seen for the first time by many sheepmen. This applies particularly to the Targhees. Columbias now are generally distributed in the West and also in the states east of the range area. Almost 400 breeders are now engaged in the production of registered Columbia sheep in 23 states. In the areas of the West where the development of the Columbia has been watched with favor, there is now a very large percentage of this breeding in the range flocks. The sheepmen in attendance were impressed with the favorable mutton type, heavy fleece of light shrinking wool and general useful characteristics. They are openface and free from wrinkles and well adapted to average and better than average range conditions.

One sheepman commented that the Targhee was a "glorified" Rambouillet, having in mind to describe thereby let. The useful characteristics of the Targhee and apparent general adaptation to the West were recognized.

Shrinkage Studies Appealed

The importance of knowing the actual shrinkage of a clip was stressed. Wheat is graded and tested for protein content before it is sold. It is worth around two cents a pound. In a large measure the amount of clean wool in a clip is still estimated. Yet wool is worth fifty times as much per clean pound as wheat. An overestimation of 5 per cent in the shrinkage of a clip will mean a difference of 5 cents a pound, or 50 cents per ten-pound fleece when wool is selling at \$1 per pound on the clean basis. And this 50 cents is a net loss, and constitutes 50 per cent of the total net, if the total net for the fleece would have been \$1 on an actual shrinkage J. E. Nordby

Lamb Market Affairs

TO A LIT CI

Good, 30-40 pounds

Commercial, All Weights

LAMB INDUSTRY COMMITTEE MEETS

The National Lamb Industry Committee, which is composed of producers, feeders, processors, and retailers, met in Washington, D.C. on June 30 to work out a future lamb program. The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that the only sound solution would be the removal of all price controls on lamb and mutton. By decontrolling, the committee felt the producers would more nearly receive full value for their lambs with little or no increased cost to consumer, because more than 90 per cent of the lambs are now going into the black market at over ceiling prices. This, of course, means that the profit is going to the black marketer.

At a meeting with Under Secretary of Agriculture, N. E. Dodd, on July 1, the Lamb Industry Committee recommended decontrol.

(The above message was wired by Secretary Jones to the National Wool Grower on July 1.)

Livestock Prices after O.P.A. Veto

T'S July 2, about 36 hours after the OPA died, and its resurrection is still in doubt. The writing of this report has been held up to get the immediate reactions in the livestock markets on Monday. In a nut shell, here they are: \$24.00 was paid for calves in Lancaster. Pennsylvania, said to be the largest livestock market east of Chicago. At Omaha prices for good and choice steers rose to \$22.50, and at Chicago \$22 was The OPA ceiling in effect last week. This price was paid for a load all-time highs, it is reported. At some points (Indianapolis and Buffalo) \$20 was paid for hogs. At Chicago the top for hogs was \$18.50 as against \$14.85 on Friday. Lambs sold for \$19 in Chicago or \$2.50 above the closing prices last week. This price was paid for a load of good and choice 76-pound spring lambs. Other small lots of good and choice native springers also made that figure. Slaughter ewes were 75 cents higher in Chicago, some lots with number one and two pelts selling at \$9.

At New York on July 2, choice western dressed lamb (30 to 40 pounds) carcasses sold all the way from \$26.50

Slaughter, First Five Months	8,723,926	8,749,629
Week Ended	June 22	June 3
Slaughter at 32 centers	329,328	366,782
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring): **		
Good and Choice \$	16.70	16.00
Medium and Good	15.15	15.00
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

,	20.00	20.00
Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs	Slaughtered—May	
Average live weight (pounds)	90.5	91.5
Average yield (per cent)	46.2	46.4
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	12.96	13.00
Federally Inspected Slaughter-	-May	

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May		
676,000	1,045,000	
402,000	522,000	
4,149,000	3,375,000	
1,374,000	1,824,000	
	676,000 402,000 4,149,000	

*These carcass prices reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are ceiling prices. Ceiling prices on lamb and mutton carcasses and most wholesale cuts were raised 50 cents per hundred pounds effective March 11, 1946.

**These averages do not include the subsidy of \$2.65 on lambs over 90 lbs., and \$2 on lambs weighing 65 to 90 lbs. paid direct to the producer selling sheep and lambs to an authorized slaughterer for slaughter. The 95-cent subsidy allowed slaughterers was withdrawn August 5, 1945, when the sheep and lamb subsidy became effective, and therefore is not reflected in 1946 prices.

(former ceiling) to \$55, and good grades of the same weight from \$25 to \$50. Most of the supply was in the hands of major packers although some large independent packers and several wholesalers had fair quantities. All of these kept to ceiling prices in their sales, but others, according to the Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., sold at the \$50 and \$55 levels.

Choice, 30-40 pounds

At Ogden, most of the lambs were sold on Sunday to get the advantage of the subsidy. There \$16 was paid for good and choice 94- to 99-pound Idaho spring lambs. Two carloads of 74-pound new crop feeder lambs also made the top price.

Not since 1919 have livestock prices risen so high. In that year, cattle reached \$21.50 a hundred in Chicago; hogs, \$23.60, and sheep \$22.10. The break in the lamb market the last week in June this year undoubtedly kept lamb prices from equalling the records set 27 years ago.

Government Out of the Market

27.00

25.50

23.50

The Department of Agriculture is reported as withdrawing from the live-stock market; that is, they are discontinuing purchases of meat for famine relief except at the former ceiling prices, have suspended all set-aside orders for overseas shipment, and have taken off all slaughter controls.

1045

25.00

Factors behind the rapid rise in prices yesterday are the light receipts at all markets—some producers were apparently delaying shipments until the situation cleared up—and the fact that most stock was killed at local points.

One of the factors back of the recent upsurge in prices will not be understood by consumers, that is, that with the end of subsidy payments, both the rollback to packers and the direct payments to producers, livestock prices must rise enough to make production possible at a fair profit. On the other hand, when prices reach high peaks, it does not take much of an increase in receipts to lower prices.

With the law of supply and demand operating again, orderly marketing and equitable distribution of supplies should be the aim of all shippers. Of course, it is realized that when lambs are ready for market, they should not be held up until the "bloom" is gone, but some study and organized effort should make it possible to avoid market gluts, and the price crashes that sometimes carry away most of the year's profits.

The June Slump

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Grower

The June lamb market was an irritable, unsteady affair, and the last week, with a run of about 39,000 head at Ogden, the market broke generally \$1.50 a hundred, and, in spots, \$1.75. The top on spring lambs fell from \$17.50, paid the previous Sunday at that point, to \$16 on Friday, and the bulk of good and choice Idaho spring lambs sold late in the week at \$15.50 and \$16.

Spring lambs were steady in Chicago during the last week in June with a high of \$16.50, the bulk of good and choice grades going at \$16 to \$16.75. Medium to good kinds brought \$13.75 to \$15. The highest price for old crop, shorn lambs was \$16.10, and wooled lambs with number one and two pelts brought \$15.50 to \$16.

At Omaha, as at Ogden, prices advanced to \$16.75, peak up to that point, at the opening of the last week of June, only to drop \$1.75 on spring lambs and as much as \$2.50 on oldcrop, shorn lambs before the week ended. Shearing ewes fell off 50 cents. Bulk of the good and choice native spring lambs reached \$16.75 on Monday and brought only \$14.85 at the end of the week.

At Denver, losses of 50 cents to \$1 were recorded during the final week in June. The top fell from \$17 to \$16 during the week.

The lamb market is generally an unsteady affair in June; for with the range runs starting in some volume, there is always a slump in the live prices. This year with the famine in meat making the front pages in bold headlines, it seemed that the market should continue steady, but the "seasonal" break occurred.

Packers, it is reported, stayed out of the market, except for purchases made at country points, stating they could not operate profitably under the dressed ceiling prices. Most of the lambs in Chicago have been purchased by shippers buyers to go East, or by city butchers. Apparently, during the last week of

June, this eastern demand fell off some what. The heavy runs, of course, were due to the desire of sheepmen to get in under the subsidy dead line.

Lamb Contracting

During the last week of June, con-

tracting of lambs was reported as very limited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In Montana a few lots of mixed lambs out of second hands were taken at \$14.75 to \$15 a hundred; a goodsized lot of whitefaced ewe lambs were contracted for fall delivery at \$16

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per hundred, while a small bunch of whitefaced wether lambs brought \$14. A band of four and five-year old ewes, in the wool and with lamb at side, were contracted for immediate delivery at \$15 per pair. Aged ewes for fall delivery brought \$8 a head.

In Wyoming around 10,000 mixed whitefaced blackfaced lambs were contracted in the Casper section at \$15 per hundred for fall delivery; earlier contracts were mostly on a \$14 to \$14.75 basis.

In Nevada several strings of lambs in the Reno area were contracted at \$13.50 to \$14.50; outstanding lots reaching \$15.50 per hundred.

Contract prices up to \$15 per hundred were reported for mixed lambs in northern California and southern Oregon during the last week of June, although most mixed lots of lambs were being contracted at \$13.50 to \$14.50.

More Confusion

With the Presidential veto of the bill extending the O.P.A. on June 29, little that went before is of much concern now. However, to keep the Wool Grower record straight, we must correct a statement that was carried in June on

page 15. While the House in a tentative ballot voted to decontrol meat, on a rollcall vote that amendment was defeated. Such an amendment was included in the Senate version of the bill.

Chicago

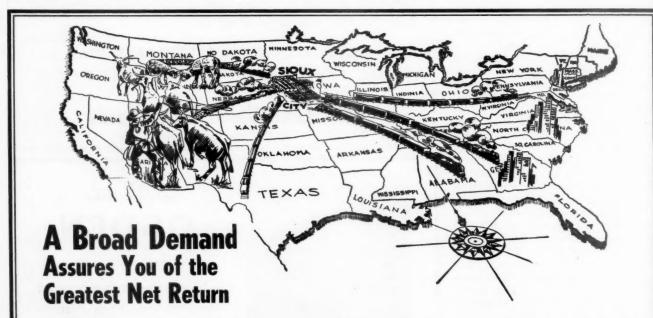
NEW history was made in the sheep market during June when receipts dried up to a point that has not been equaled on this market in over 75 years. The supply for the month reached the low level of 60,000 compared with 130,-000 last year and 402,000 in 1911 which was the highest June record. Other markets had light receipts except Fort Worth where the Texas crop was moving freely. Ten markets during the month showed a total of 270,000, spring lambs from the Southwest supplying about half the number. For the first six months of the year the local supply was 820,000 compared with 1,020,000 for the same time last year. Restrictions on the ceiling of the dressed product had much to do with the curtailed, supply as the country expected that by the end of June controls would be removed. This was also the situation

in the cattle and hog market which brought receipts in that department to the lowest June level on record.

Despite the smaller supply the market was dull and on a lower trend during the month. The supply of old-crop lambs was reduced sharply and at the close of the month nearly all the lambs available were of the spring variety.

Demand was weak and unreliable most of the month, with the big packers staying out most of the time and killing only the lambs that they were able to get in the country and send in direct. The big concerns said the limited ceiling on the dressed product made it impractical to operate.

Early in the month choice lambs sold up to \$17.75 with only a small percentage above \$17. Good old-crop lambs and the new spring lambs sold in about the same notch for a while with the only reliable outlet through eastern shippers and city butchers. Quality was considerably under the average compared with most other years, a condition that shippers said was due mainly to the high cost of feed. Late in the month some improvement was reported because of the better condition of pastures.



REMEMBER— In addition to the requirements of 3 National and 5 Local packing companies—with plants at Sioux City—Livestock consigned to the SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS was shipped by order buyers...representing thousands of other Packers and Feeders...TO 40 STATES AND WASHINGTON, D.C. IN 1945!

After the middle of the month there was a sharp decline of 50 to 75 cents. with common qualities registering a decline of \$1 from the early period. Buyers were inclined to show strong discrimination against the inferior grades, particularly lambs that showed number 3 pelts. Very few wooled lambs of the old crop showed up during the month and received no advantage by having the wool, as demand centered mainly on the meat yield. Not many spring lambs of the "hothouse" quality arrived. The few that came sold mainly to Greek buyers with small lots up to \$18.25. Most of the regular seasonal lambs, sold at \$15.50 to \$16.50 during the last half of the month with plainer grades lacking weight at \$14 to \$15. Throwouts were as low as \$11.

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No feeder lambs arrived during the month but there was a good inquiry. It is reported that fairly large contracts were made in the West, which gives support to the prediction that at least the usual number of lambs will go on feed next fall but prices are said to be several notches higher than last year. Up to the first of June the movement of feeders from January 1 was not much behind last year, according to the report of the Department of

Demand for ewes during the month was fairly strong and prices held steady most of the time. The local packers were the principal buyers and took the bulk at \$7 to \$8.50 with many at \$9 and a few of most suitable weights up to \$9.25

Very few yearlings sold under that classification but a large percentage of the old-crop lambs showed yearling teeth but sold along with lambs and were discounted sharply on that account. In July, according to custom, the trade expects to classify the old lambs as yearlings. At the close of the month a limited number of wethers sold at \$8 to \$13 with yearling wethers up to \$15.

Frank E. Moore

Denver

RECEIPTS of sheep at Denver for the month of June, 1946, totaled approximately 50,000 head. Compared to about 66,000 for the same month of 1945, a decrease of 16,000 head is noted. For the year to date approximately 616,000 head have been received, or about 84,000 head less than in the same period in 1945.

The big end of the receipts for the

first week of June arrived by truck. Killing quality improved late in the week. Native spring lambs held steady with old-crop lambs lower. Shorn slaughter ewes went 25 cents higher. The best native spring slaughter lambs averaged 75 pounds and brought \$16.50; other good and choice kinds cleared from \$16 to \$16.35. Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 pelted Colorado fed lembs sold at \$15.50 at the low time and comparable truck-ins reached \$16 both early and late. Good and choice clipped slaughter ewes, carrying No. 1 pelts, topped at \$8 and others made \$7.25 to \$7.75. Aged slaughter bucks sold from \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Local salable receipts dropped to the lowest point of the season during the second week, forcing all interests to compete for numbers. Partly for this reason slaughter spring lambs went up 25 cents, and held this advance. No strictly good and choice old-crop lambs arrived and sales in this division weakened. Only one deck of bucks arrived by rail. Strictly good and choice 99pound native spring lambs touched \$17, a new high for the season. Others with less weight went at \$16.25 to \$16.75. Small lots of medium and good old-crop lambs ranged from \$14 to \$15.50 and most of these carried Nos. 1

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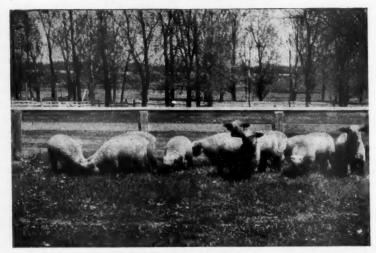
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July, 1946

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and 2 pelts, a few only No. 3 pelts, Slaughter ewes closed strong to 25 cents higher and good and choice shorn arrivals with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts reached \$8.40, a new high. Others fitting the same grade description sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25. With the exception of a few small lots of new-crop feeding lambs averaging all the way from 37 to 83 pounds, and going to the country at \$15 to \$16.75, the replacement trade was a nominal affair.

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Most of the expansion in receipts for the third week was confined to ewes. They also gained considerable price ground, advancing 25 to 50 cents on slaughter account. Hardly enough lambs arrived to test the market. Good and choice native spring lambs topped at \$16.75, but the right kind were quoted at the previous week's top of \$17. The practical top on shorn lambs was \$15.50, with only one small lot making \$16.25. A few yearlings were sorted off lamb shipments at mostly \$12 to \$12.50 with straight wethers at \$13. One full load of strictly good and choice 130pound slaughter ewes with No. 2 pelts reached \$8.65, again upping the high for the season. Good and choice truckins with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts bulked at \$8 to \$8.40. Aged shorn bucks went for slaughter at \$6.50. The feeder trade was again not fully tested, with only a few small lots of medium and good new crop lambs going to the country at \$14.75.

The local salable run during the closing week of the period was stepped up considerably and all slaughter classes broke rather sharply. The first Colorado and the first Idaho range springers offered for the season showed up. Up to \$17 was paid for slaughter spring lambs briefly. Colorado range springers grading mostly good brought \$16.10 early and later Idahos could not beat \$15.50. Old-crop lambs were scarce and sold off faster than spring lambs but lost quite a little price ground. Ewes were numerous in the run and finally worked lower. At the close good and choice with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts could not beat \$8.25 against \$8.65 paid earlier in the week. Idahos stopped at \$8, and medium range Wyomings carrying a common end sold at \$7.50 late. The undertone of the late feeding lamb trade was weak. One load of good and choice 77-pound new crop Idahos went out at \$16.40 and medium and good natives sent in by truck ranged from \$14.50 to \$15.50.

Jackie O'Keefe

St. Joseph

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SHEEP receipts for the month of June up to and including the 26th were 61,138 compared with a total of 34,950 in May and 83,338 in June a year ago. Practically all of the salable receipts during the month were from native territory, being largely spring lambs and ewes.

The lamb market was on the down grade most of the month and prices are around \$2.50 lower than at the close of May. On today's market best springers topped at \$14.50, with bulk of good kinds \$14. to \$14.25, and others down to \$13 or lower. Clips sold at \$13.25 to \$13.50 on late days.

H. H. Madden

Ogden

RECEIPTS at Ogden for June, 1946, amounted to 78,350 head as compared with 49,632 head last year. Total receipts for six months are 306,145 head, compared with 256,483 head in 1945, an increase of 49,662 head. Of the June receipts, 83 per cent were sold on the market.

The month opened with a new high on range lambs from Arco, Idaho, which sold at \$17.25 per hundred and averaged 114.8 pounds. Good ewes brought \$8.25 to \$8.40. Ranch lambs sold at \$17.10 with ewes at \$8. This price prevailed until June 7 when the market on good and choice Idaho rangers brought \$17.25, and good ewes went at \$8.25. On June 13, some pooled lambs from Aberdeen, Idaho, sold at \$17.25, a new high for ranch lambs.

On June 15, the market again went up 25 cents per hundred, when four doubles of ranch lambs sold at \$17.50, with several cars of range lambs bringing the same price.

These high prices continued until Sunday June 23, when three cars of good and choice Idaho range lambs weighing 98.1 pounds and belonging to Jack Lane of Ketchum, Idaho, sold at the extreme high price of \$17.60, and good ewes brought \$8.25 to \$8.50. A few feeder lambs sold at \$16. On Monthe market dropped back to \$17.35.

On Tuesday June 25, with approximately 13,000 receipts, the market finally dropped 85 cents per hundred to a top of \$16.50 for good and choice range lambs, with a few ewes selling at \$8. Two days later the market dropped to \$16 where it remained until the end of the month.

C. R. Knowles

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AMERICAN ROMNEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OAKMEAD FARM—Route 2 NEWBERG, OREGON—Phone 34-F3

Auxiliary

"FASHIONS in Wool" highlighted a Teen-Age style show held in the Junior Ballroom of the Hotel Utah, May 25. The eighty-five promenaders, representing girls from Salt Lake's three high schools, East, West and South, have been busily sewing all winter and spring on suits, coats, and dresses of all prize was awarded. Lucky firstplace winners in the wool coat or suit division were awarded woolen suit lengths by the Z. C. M. I., department store of Salt Lake City, to the following winners: Mae Sucki; Jo Ann Paul, and Beth Wood. Winners of the best wool dresses were awarded woolen dress

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SUNNY CREEK SUFFOLKS

SEE OUR OFFERING AT THE

NATIONAL RAM SALE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH August 20 and 21

In addition we will have for sale, carload lots of

> Reg. Ram Lambs Reg. Yearling Ewes Reg. Ewe Lambs

W. S. O'NEIL & SON

DENFIELD, ONT., CANADA



Some of the happy winners in the contest for the best suits, coats, and dresses of all-wool material made by Salt Lake City high school girls. Mrs. Emory C. Smith, who headed the contest committee of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary, is at the "mike."

RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature. Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write:

THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET
SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
San Angelo. Texas
President Vice-President
Virgil J. Powell
W. C. (Bill) Olsen
for Angelo. Texas
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
Secretary-Treasurer
Geneva Caldwell
San Angelo, Texas

wool in order to compete for prizes of all-wool material to be awarded winners in three divisions-best wool coat or suit; best wool dress, and best remade woolen garment.

The affair, attended by three hundred relatives and friends of the contestants as well as members of the auxiliary, climaxed a busy year of the Salt Lake Chapter to the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary, and as well set the fashions in wool for smart young girls.

Judging was a difficult task for Mrs. Grace Grether of the Salt Lake Tribune staff, Miss Marie Popp of the piece-goods department of Z. C. M. I., and Miss Ida Heywood, sewing instructress of the University of Utah . Not only did they consider the "fine seams" and meticulous work on hidden parts of a gown, but its fit, style and accents, and how well a garment suited its wearer's personality.

A separate contest was conducted in each of the three high schools, except in the remade division where one overlengths by Hoffman Woolens and Juanita Dreshsel, Kay Bushman, and Dorothy Smith were the winners in this division. Coreen Cowan from the East High School was awarded a woolen skirt length by Z. C. M. I. for her little brother's coat and matching cap in the remade woolen division.

Musical interludes between the showings of each school furnished just the right touch to complete a most entertaining and educational afternoon.

Another attraction of the week was the display of winning garments from other similar contests in one of the Main Street windows of the Z. C. M. I. Against a background of colorful woolen yardage the winning dresses, suits and coats from rural schools were displayed to good advantage. Choice of a hundred sixty-five entries in six schools, those of Enid Seaton of Price Junior High, Barbara Bradshaw of Beaver High, Maurine Moyer of Moroni High, Darl Blackley of the Wasatch High of Heber City, Toshiyi Kowaguchi

of the Davis High, and Lois Liddiard of the Provo High gave proof that the fine art of sewing is as strong as ever. Each of these winners was also presented with woolen material sufficient for a suit by the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary. Mrs. Emory C. Smith.

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CORRECTION

The officers of the Salt Lake City Chapter of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary are:

Mrs. A. M. Christensen, President 1008 Wilson Avenue

Mrs. E. Jay Kearnes, Vice President 166 Q. Street

Mrs. David G. Smith, Secretary 430 South 12th East

Mrs. James Hooper, Treasurer 1846 Yalecrest Avenue

Mrs. Dan Capener, Cor. Secretary 2637 South 13th East

Mrs, Scott A. Smith, Historian 1627 Sherman Avenue Mrs. Nellie Oswald, Auditor

1036 East 3rd South
They were incorrectly listed in the
June issue of the Wool Grower.

Mrs. J. T. Murdock, President Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary

Importance of Agriculture In National Economy

(Continued from page 14)

world stability, during the first World War, and the drop in prices following the first World War. Here's what happened: In those years, from 1910-14 up to 1920, the price of gold remained \$20.67 per ounce; the price of silver had gone up from 57 cents per ounce in 1910-14 to \$1.35 in 1920. The international bankers forced the price of silver down from \$1.35 in 1920 to 80 cents in the first part of 1921. Market prices throughout the world took a toboggan, the reason being quite simple-60 per cent of the world's population uses silver as money and when the international financiers dropped the price of silver down, the price of commodities had to go down and we took the depression along with the rest of them. That's really what brought about the first depression. There was no surplus of farm production and there was no surplus of silver. Prices were deliberately manipulated down.

Then in 1921-22, the American Government passed a tariff temporarily isolating ourselves against that sort of manipulation, and in the period 1922-29 we leveled off and we had tremendous prosperity. But the American people don't know much about tariffs, they don't have sense enough to make them flexible so when the other fellow manipulates the price downward, the tariff automatically increases. a fixed tariff, the international financiers kept the price of silver going down, down and in 1925-29 raw materials started to come in under the tariff law; and you will note on the chart the black line showing fats and oils and the 40 commodity prices levels goes downward steadily from 1925; the depression in 1929 really started 4 years earlier, in 1925.

From that time on, the price of silver was continually reduced, the price of world commodities was continually reduced and finally, in 1932, we found ourselves with silver 24 cents flat, and all commodities were about 70 per cent of the 1910-1914 level. Again it was deliberate manipulation. We had no lower production of farm products in the United States; the world had no lower production, but the international manipulators of prices can create a reduc-

CORRIEDALES

200 YEARLING RAMS

Many of them sired by the \$2025 Imported E-2, highest selling ram in America last year; a few by that good Imported D-274.

150 GOOD REGISTERED EWES

With a very nice crop of lambs at side

HAMPSHIRES

20 YEARLING RAMS

Some Stud prospects among them

Hope to have a pen of 5 registered Hampshire rams and a pen of 5 registered Corriedale rams at this year's National Ram Sale.

POLO RANCH

MALCOLM MONCREIFFE Big Horn, Wyoming

offering at The NATIONAL . . .



Two Stud Rams sired by Brantham Ally, an Imported English ram.

Registered Rams and Range Rams. Bred to meet your requirements.

See us at the National.

R. E. WINN & SON NEPHI, UTAH

SUFFOLKS

Suffolks lead in experimental tests in production, grading and quality of carcass.

For information write the
NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASS'N.
Middleville. Mich.

HAMPSHIRE EWES

I am closing out my registered Hampshire ewes. They are all choice, top ewes. Large, heavybodied, the kind that produce rams which sell at top prices. I am unable to care for them.

GEORGE A. REED

Route 2

Burley, Idaho

IMPORTED SUFFOLKS...

Our imported Suffolks, the pick of the best lambs in England, arrived at the ranch April 16th. You will like their size and quality! Having imported the first Suffolks into the U.S. (for the University of Idaho, August, 1919) we have always appreciated this great breed.

FINCH HAMPSHIRES ...

Consistently at the top for thirty years

We will have several choice lots of Suffolk-Hamp Cross Bred Yearlings for the National Ram Sale.

H. L. FINCH & SONS,

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

MR. WOOLGROWER...

WHAT STAND IS THE HANDLER TO WHOM YOU HAVE CONSIGNED YOUR 1946 WOOL CLIP TAKING WITH RESPECT TO SENATE BILL NO. 2033?

While you are buttering his bread is he willing to pass you a slice of cheese or does he want the whole sandwich?

In other words is the Handler who is being favored with your business on your side in the fight to secure legislation to save the American wool growing industry? Or is your Handler among those, who, without regard for the growers' interests, are in Washington or being represented in Washington in protest of Senate Bill No. 2033 which is the legislation introduced by Senator O'Mahoney and endorsed by the National Wool Growers Association, speaking for all wool growers themselves.

WILKINS & CO. are actively in favor of legislation that will protect the wool growing industry of this country, regardless of its effect on their business, for the simple reason that their business of handling and marketing wool cannot even subsist unless there is a domestic wool growing industry from which to gain its patronage.

IT'S ONLY A FAIR QUESTION.

—ASK YOUR HANDLER TODAY WHERE HE STANDS WITH RESPECT TO THIS VITAL LEGISLATION AND REMEMBER HIS ANSWER WHEN YOU CONSIGN YOUR WOOL IN 1947 OR YEARS THEREAFTER.

WILKINS & CO., LTD.

DENVE

BILLINGS

tion whenever they please because the minute they break the raw material price they shut off the basic earning power and you have a depression because you don't have any money created by the prices of that raw material income through trade channels.

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At the present time the world is in a condition of complete chaos. There is no foreign exchange of any kind to speak of. Commodity price levels are one thing in China, another thing in France and another thing in India. The United States doesn't seem to have the leadership to take a positive stand. I'm going to tell you frankly what I think we ought to do on the basis of the results shown by this chart.

The United States should start with \$35 gold, bring the price of silver up to \$1.29 which is the monetary value, then add 6 or 8 basic costs to it and stabilize them at our American parity level and protect that solid monetary system with a parity tariff. Now a parity tariff is one which represents the difference between the world price and the price that we have to have in the United States to operate the nation's economy.

Now after you have that done, you have automatically stabilized half of the world's business, because we have half in the United States. Then the United States should take the lead and insist that England and Australia use the American value as a yardstick. Only then can you bring about a condition of prosperity in the world in which you will have any hope of world peace. If we make these loans to other nations and permit the exploitation that is taking place, permit 60 per cent of the people of the world to be exploited at the basis of 20 cents a day or less, we can't expect to have peace or to have prosperity.....

I'm glad to have had this opportunity of being here with you, and I just want to make one specific recommendation to you:

The economy of the world wool enterprise depends on the number of sheep and the price of wool. There's nothing else and you've got to get the price of wool strong enough, or you haven't got it. As far as this surplus wool is concerned I'd have Congress pass legislation to freeze it in a stockpile. I wouldn't sell it down less than the parity price level, and I wouldn't let a pound come into the United States below our parity price level.

5.2033 and Free Enterprise

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(Continued from page 8) der such a plan, however, the State buys and the State sells and the individual marches along and does what he is told to do.

But you cannot put the State in complete charge of trading in any commodity without giving the State complete power. You give the State power to regiment the individual when you put the State in that superior position. Then it becomes necessary, if you are going to carry out such a program of State authoritarianism dealing in economy, to provide penalties, to create new criminal offenses by prohibiting acts of the individual in which no moral turpitude is involved and which do not violate any fundamental rule of personal or economic conduct.

Thus it becomes a felony to violate an order promulgated by a government administrator. This is a distinction familiar to all lawyers, between an offense which is wrong only because it is prohibited and an offense which is wrong in itself.

The inevitable result of the perman-

ent intervention of the State as an allpowerful agent, controlling every branch of any segment of the economy is the institution of a series of offenses which are offenses only because they are "verboten." That is why a free people, who normally act in accordance with their own moral conscience, never see very much wrong in disregarding governmental regulation.

State trading, except in time of war, is utterly alien to the American way of doing business. While we do not try to dictate what economic systems other countries shall have, the American people do not look with favor upon the substitution of public enterprise for private enterprise in this country.

We are faced, in the wool problem, with a choice. The industry may be destroyed if the government does not come to its aid. The government could take over completely and regiment the whole industry. There is, however, a middle course, namely, the one, with respect to wool, by which the government attempts to aid but not to regiment the industry.

In a condition of utmost desperation, when the world is in turmoil, by exercise of the minimum amount of govern-

ment control for as short period as possible, we may hold the balance level until, with the exercise of good judgment and patriotism, we shall restore in America and throughout the world the democratic system of free enterprise.

That is what America is fighting for. We cannot, however, reestablish free enterprise if we allow segments of our industry to fail.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney

Western South Dakota Meetings

PRESENT wool legislation, lamb contract prices, South Dakota's new bounty law, internal parasite control, and other pertinent matters of interest were recently discussed in every South Dakota sheep-growing community west of the Missouri River. A series of ten local meetings held from May 27 to June 6, under sponsorship of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, gave sheepmen an opportunity to secure an up-to-date picture of every phase of their industry.

The series opened in Edgemont on

SUFFOLKS •

Foundation stock and Sires
Imported from ENGLAND

Will have some good quality RAMS at National Ram Sale.

RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE
at all times



DAVE M. WADDELL

SUFFOLKS and HAMPSHIRES "QUALITY"

The quality of our flocks is told by the record:

Our Suffolk ram lamb tied with the Finch Imported ram for high place in last year's National Ram Sale: \$1,000.00.

Our yearling Suffolk ram in the same sale was second high for the breed: \$750.00.

Our yearling Suffolk ram sold for the highest price (\$625.00) in the California Sale this year.

Our Hampshires also have stood up well in competition.

Our Rams for the National Ram Sale this year are fully as good as last.

CHAS. HOWLAND & SONS

Walnut Grove Stock Farm CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO May 27 with a convention of the Southern Hills Sheep Growers Association and featured a lamb dinner and annual sheepherders' ball. Following the Edgemont convention, meetings were held in Rapid City, Faith, Isabel, Bison,

COLUMBIA SHEEP

FOR GREATER WOOL AND LAMB PRODUCTION

We have the largest herd of registered Col-umbia sheep in Colorado, headed by the Grand Champion Ram of the 1944 National Columbia Show

Booking Orders For 1946 Rams

C. W. DORNEY MONTE VISTA, COLORADO



THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP
Early maturity, hardiness, leam meat, and
fecundity. Suifolk rams are excellent for
crossing. Produce high quality market lambs
at early age.
President—las. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho. First Vice-President—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California Second Vice-President—R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah stary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho Idaho irectors—Jock Stevens, c/o C.P.R. Farms, strathmore, Alberta, Canada; Dave Waadell, Amity, Oregon; Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah or History of the Breed, List of Members, edigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary, Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records Buffalo, Philip, Sturgis, Newell, and Belle Fourche. This afforded most Western South Dakota growers an opportunity to attend a meeting within a few miles of home.

Round-table discussions were featured under the leadership of Harry J. Devereaux, Secretary, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association; Dr. F. N. Carlson, South Dakota Field Veterinarian; and Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association. Mr. Devereaux reported on success of South Dakota's new bounty law during the past year. There had been a record catch of predatory animals in South Dakota, he said, from April 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946, amounting to 12,706 adult covotes, 6,996 coyote pups, 5,908 adult foxes, 12,424 fox pups, 201 bob cats, and 1 wolf. The new law became effective July 1, 1945. Mr. Devereaux also discussed lamb contract prices, as well as the work of both the National and Western South Dakota Associations in Washington, D. C., during the past year. He pointed out the many accomplishments of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, including work in establishing an internal parasite control program, assistance in formulating the new bounty law, testimony in behalf of South Dakota growers in the wool freight rate case, and other beneficial work for the industry.

Dr. F. N. Carlson explained the practical work being carried on under his supervision in South Dakota for elimination of internal parasites. He told of the flocks they are inspecting at regular intervals and the data being collected, in efforts to rid South Dakota of its most damaging parasites, namely, the stomach worm, the bankrupt worm, and the tape worm. Dr. Carlson answered many questions regarding the proper treatment of sheep for parasites, especially the importance of moving the flock to new range at regular intervals, so that the sheep would not be grazing on areas heavily infested with larvae. This program, he stated, also improves the range and the state of nutrition of the sheep, which in turn builds up the animal's resistance to the parasite scourge. The work being carried on by Dr. Carlson is a cooperative project and much credit for its success is due to the joint efforts of the South Dakota State College, South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board, and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Edwin E. Marsh explained and answered questions regarding the proposed wool legislation and the status of the lamb subsidy program. He pointed out some of the present conditions of the industry, the need for a sound wool program, and the work being done in Washington this spring and summer by Legislative Chairman Wilson, and Secretary Jones.

Membership cards were also signed at the meetings and the Western South Dakota Association, while the youngest organization affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association, now has over 400 members.

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Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show

TO the tenth annual Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, at the Union Stock Yards in Salt Lake City on June 3, 1946, some 860 young exhibitors in the intermountain country brought 1557 beef cattle, 350 lambs, and 342 hogs. The quality of their animals was the best on record and the prices paid outstripped previous records.

Lind House, a 4-H Club member of Tremonton, Utah, took top honors in the lamb section with a 92-pound Southdown entry, while second highest honors went to Delone Summers, also a 4-H Club member from Tremonton, for his Suffolk lamb. A Hampshire lamb shown by Verne Gulbransen, an FFA member from Monroe, Utah, was rated third. Mr. Gulbransen won the FFA award for fitting and showmanship, and in the 4-H group, Billy Bischoff of Burley, Idaho, stood first.

In the auction following the show, I. H. Jacobs of the Wasatch Livestock Association, Salt Lake City, paid \$5.75 a pound for young House's top lamb, and Arthur Smith of the Utah Livestock Production Credit Association paid \$1.25 for the second highest ranking lamb shown by Mr. Summers. The general average on the lambs sold was

35 cents per pound.

Top honors in the cattle division went to Elaine Theurer, a 4-H Club member of Providence, Utah, for a 921 pound Hereford steer, which sold at \$1 per pound at the auction. Wendell Olsen, a Logan, Utah, 4-H Club member, received 571/2 cents a pound for his second highest steer, and third-place steer shown by Del Ray Campbell of Providence, Utah, brought 371/2 cents. All the beef cattle averaged 33 cents a pound.

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Miss Marion Houston, of Saratoga, Wyoming, took first place in the 4-H showmanship contest, and Rodger Curtis of Orangeville, Utah, was adjudged the best fitter and showman in the FFA cattle group.

Robert Gardner (FFA), St. George, Utah, received the highest award in the hog section with his Duroc Jersey barrow. Second honors were received by Warren Bendixen (4-H) of Levan, Utah, for his Poland China-Duroc cross. Merrill Parkin, manager of the show and of the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, paid \$1 a pound for the top hog, and the second place hog brought 30 cents a pound. Average price paid for all the hogs was 29 cents.

Showmanship honors in the swine section were won by Devon Terry, Hurricane, Utah, in the FFA group, and Richard Fisher, Oxford, Idaho, in the 4-H club section.

AUGUST 20 and 21 are the dates for the 31st National Ram Sale; North Salt Lake, Utah, the place.

A Page from Dr. McClure

(Continued from page 15)

article is superior to things made at home. Nothing could be further from the truth. At one time imported articles were so trashy that our government by law forced the importers to stamp the article to show the country of origin. This was done to protect the consumers against fraud.

Of course, anyone who has ever owned a real American-made watch will never be content with any other kind.

After peace is finally declared, the State Department is going to suffer many headaches as the result of its reciprocal trade treaties. One will come in woolen and cotton textiles when British manufacturers finally get their mills running with the aid of American money. However, it now seems that we are able to finance the entire world. People who have once been on W.P.A. are reluctant to again shift for themselves.

S. W. McClure

Council's Retail Training Course

(Continued from page 17)
Industrial Information, Specialty Fibers, and Felt.

"Fashion's Watchword for Fall," which will be in the hands of some 5000 retail merchants by July 15. Illustrated with fashion sketches from the fall showings, this 12-page, three-color bulletin will chart trends in men's wear, women's wear and point out promotion pegs for wool in every department.

Offered in conjunction with the retailers' guide is a blueprint for a 20-minute sales meeting on the Wool Products Labeling Act. This is directed not only to sales people but also to personnel directors and employees in the receiving and marketing rooms.

The continuing interest created by the publications of the American Wool Council was evidenced during the first six months of the year by the receipt of 6500 requests. These requests came from 140 libraries, 33 colleges, 148 retail stores, 133 teachers and students, 56 public schools, 96 wool textile manufacturerss and numerous other groups.

Broadmead Farms

CONSIGNMENT OF HAMPSHIRES
TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

Is by far

THE BEST THIS FARM HAS EVER SOLD

They have size, breeding and conformation, and are in condition to give real service and produce the kind of lambs sheep breeders want.

BROADMEAD FARMS

Route 1, Amity, Oregon

HAMPSHIRES

For Top Lamb Profits

SEE OUR RAMS AT NATIONAL RAM SALE



R. W. HOGG & SONS

Salem, Oregon

The Spring Range

Conditions of the federal range in 60 grazing districts summarized by the Grazing Service and based on reports of regional graziers for the threemonth period ending June 30, 1946.

ARIZONA (C. F. Dierking, Regional Grazier)

Drouth conditions continued unabated during the past 90 days in the three southern Arizona grazing districts. Water in open stock tanks is low, in many places absent. Many wells and springs have dried or are depleting. Ranges in this area have suffered accordingly. Abnormally heavy losses in localized areas are reported. Failure of spring growth on the southern districts resulted in some movement of livestock out of the area, particularly from the Maricopa and Kingman districts, yet buyer demand for cattle was active at prices ranging up to 151/2 cents for good yearling steers.

In spite of the dark outlook for irrigation water supplies, farming land used in connection with livestock ranches has changed hands at high prices. Perennial vegetation at higher elevations in the Arizona Strip District made good growth. Wool clips in that area averaged about two pounds heavier than in previous years, with fleece weights ranging between 9 and 12 pounds.

COLORADO (Russell B. Rose, Regional Grazier)

Livestock came through the winter in good condition. In general, winter moisture was below normal, and, while ranges are generally good, moisture is badly needed at intermediate elevations. In the San Luis Valley area, which has continued dry, feed is very short.

Spring opened in most areas approximately two weeks early, which provided excellent shearing and lambing conditions with light losses. Good lamb and calf crops are reported. In many areas the more desirable perennial grasses, such as western wheatgrass and grama grass, are recuperating at the expense of cheatgrass.

Losses from coyotes continued to be heavy but with additional predatory control some progress is being made toward reducing such losses.

There has been a marked increase in the sale and transfer of livestock and ranch properties in Colorado grazing districts during recent months.

IDAHO (K. P. Newman, Regional Grazier)

Southern Idaho was practically without precipitation of any kind from the first of April until the latter part of May when rains came that were general throughout the grazing districts of the state. These storms came too late to make any appreciable differences in the lower ranges; however, the intermediate and higher ranges have been very materially benefited. About the middle of May, many old-time stockmen using Idaho ranges reported that range conditions were the driest they had ever known at that time of year. The early lamb crop is reported generally fair to good with the sheep going up into the higher areas two-to-three weeks earlier than average.

Cattle conditions are reported as generally good up to date; however, a greater-than-average amount of rainfall is needed for summer and early fall months to assure late fall and winter feed because the light volume available for spring use left only a small carry-over of dry grass on the lower ranges.

MONTANA

(R. E. Morgan, Regional Grazier)

Weather conditions have been generally favorable for lamb and calf crops in all Montana grazing districts. Grass growth started earlier than usual but in most areas there is a deficiency of moisture. Range in the southeastern part is exceptionally good where ample moisture occurred to assure grass and hay crops. Elsewhere the ranges did not fare so well. North of the Yellowstone River a drouthy condition prevails, making an acute condition in the north and east sections but improving somewhat to the west and south. Stockwater has been short but recent

rains have temporarily relieved the condition.

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Cold nights damaged certain crops and high winds offset to a great extent the good resulting from local light showers. Over-all feed supplies appear to be ample on conservatively stocked ranges although prospects are less encouraging than they have been during the past few years. Livestock, generally, are in good shape.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA (Nic W. Monte, Regional Grazier)

Generally speaking, the northern grazing districts in this region are in a more favorable position than are the southern areas. In fact severe drouth has prevailed in the Searchlight (Nevada) and Mojave (California) districts where water supplies for both farming and range use are at a low ebb.

The abnormally cool weather in Elko and other northern districts retarded streamflow but with large quantities of snow on main watersheds, sufficient water for a good hay crop is indicated. Except in the southern part of Searchlight district, where even browse failed to produce new spring growth, the ranges in this region are normal or better. Good-to-excellent lamb crops were obtained and all livestock entering the summer ranges are in good condition.

NEW MEXICO (Ed Pierson, Regional Grazier)

Very little moisture has been received during the past three months to alleviate the general drouth condition that has prevailed over New Mexico during the past year. Range and livestock conditions are better in the west portion of the state than in the east portion.

Despite generally poor conditions, livestock losses have been light. Scattered showers during April were beneficial to localized areas. An unusually early spring caused forage to make a good initial growth which favored lambing and calving; however, ranchers are apprehensive at this time concerning

their development to good weights, due to a prolonged drouth in the important grass areas. Virtually all surface tanks are dry and feeding of concentrates continues in varying amounts, some operators finding it necessary to feed all livestock some supplements.

The wool clip this spring averages approximately two pounds per head lighter than last year but the wool is clear and bright.

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A good crop of yucca blooms is reported from the south-central part of

Short yearling steers are selling in small quantities at an average of 15 cents a pound, cows 8 to 11 cents a pound, cows with calf at side \$85 to \$100. Sales activities have not been heavy. There have been considerable numbers of livestock moved out of the state, principally to Colorado. There is much concern over lack of irrigation water in Rio Grande and Pecos valleys due to lack of winter snow and spring precipitation on watersheds.

OREGON (Kenneth C. Ikeler, Regional Grazier)

The moisture conditions in the Oregon grazing districts are very spotted. The month of May netted more than two inches in some districts and less than half an inch of moisture in other districts.

Range cattle in the higher moisture areas are in strong condition and the calf crops are generally favorable. There has been active contracting for fall delivery at better than a dollar a hundred over last year's prices. The marketing of grass-fat cows later on will strengthen our cattlemen's position in facing the somewhat uncertain years

Sheepmen report a very favorable lambing and that their coyote losses are less than for several years, because of the air attack on the predators around the lambing bands. Active contracting has put an edge on the prices of lambs well above those of the war years with close to all-time peak prices. The range sheep industry is still severely handicapped due to scarcity of experienced herders, and in Oregon it may be further restricted by the labor situation. Some stockmen have given thought to fostering the entrance of experienced sheepherders from European countries if the immigration laws will permit.



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your medical supply house

your county agent your local dealer

chance to settle down . . . run them out of your flock at once with the proper vermifuge!

Many of today's excellent worm remedies contain materials supplied by Dow. Leading makers of veteri-nary medicines depend upon Dow for Phenothiazine and other fine medicinal chemicals. Listed below are some of these important aids to animal health . . . part of the great Dow family of chemicals available today for better farming.

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HATU

(C. P. Seely, Regional Grazier)

Except for a generous rain which fell in the northwestern area of Utah, the month of May was one of very cold, dry weather in this state. Ranges are generally in poor condition in the southern and eastern areas, and this unfavorable condition can be expected to become worse during June, normally the year's driest month. Feed conditions are good at this time in the northwestern sector.

The great bulk of lambing operations are completed with losses low in spite of the cold weather. Excellent results are reported in the number of predators being taken by trappers under the bounty system here in effect, which encourages the take of pups.

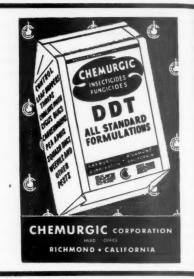
Sheep operators continue to have difficulty securing competent labor, and the trend seems toward further reduction of this class of livestock. Cattle numbers have held up and there has perhaps been some increase during the last year in this class.

WYOMING

(E. R. Greenslet, Regional Grazier)

Livestock on Wyoming districts entered the summer quarter in fine condition owing to an exceptionally mild winter. Late May storms in localized areas caused some losses during lambing and shearing operations. Moisture is deficient over most districts. After a good start in April, growth of range feed on the lower ranges was retarded due to cold, freezing weather. Growth at higher elevations is backward. Spring runoff is below normal and a number of the stock reservoirs had not yet filled by the middle of June. Light hay supplies during the past winter were ample but little holdover is available. Drain on these supplies was not heavy due to the open winter which prevailed in most areas. With the present good condition of livestock on the range and a pickup of plant growth following May storms, the situation promises average to better-than-average range conditions for the mid-summer months.

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Oldest, most widely used brand. Available in black, red, green. Recommended and sold by leading wool associations. For sale also by dealers or direct from William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois for 48 years "The Standard Brand of the West"

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ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending June 25, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

JT

Y

High temperatures; ranges continue deteriorating account of drought; grazing areas reduced by shortage of stock water.

CALIFORNIA

Favorable; harvesting grain, flax, and al-falfa continues. Livestock in good condi-

Korbel, Humboldt County

In this section of California, the flocks are small and are run under fences, eliminating the use of herders.

The weather this spring was very wet, although we did not have much snow. It has been raining intermittently all month and the feed is in excellent condition (June 23).

We have a good lamb crop this year, and shearing will begin in about a week. I do not know what the shearing rate will be this year, but last year it was 281/2 cents per head without board and included shearing and tying the fleece.

My wool is sold to the Eureka Woolen Mill (I have sold to them for many years) and for the past few years I have received 50 cents a pound for it.

The covotes here are not bad: our losses are caused by bears and panthers. I always read Around the Range Country, as I like to know how things are with the sheepmen in other places.

J. Coward

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R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY Wool Merchants

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

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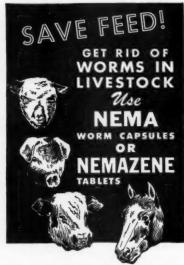
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Unthrifty animals are costly to feed. Now that feed is scarce it is even more important to get rid of as many internal parasites as possible.

Individual treatment is the most efficient way to administer correct amounts of worm medicines. Individual treatment gets results and is economical, too.

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Nemazene Tablets have N.F. purified phenothiazine as their active ingredient. They break up readily in water and can also be given as a drench or mixed with feed.

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Animal Industry Division

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

COLORADO

Frost and freezing in higher elevations. Moisture still badly needed in south and west. Grains fair to good generally; some harvesting. Ranges fair to good. Livestock good; some shrinkage.

Fort Collins, Larimer County

The weather since June 1 has been dry and there is some winter kill in the grass; but conditions are about the same as for the past two or three years. The spring range looks good (June 25).

The lamb crop is about the same as last year. We had some rain and cold weather during lambing, but conditions, as a whole, were fair. Getting real lambing hands is like seeing a magician saw a woman in half—it just isn't possible. Lambing help was available, but very poor at \$115.

So far there have been no contracts for fall delivery. Shorn yearlings run from \$12 to \$15.

The wool this year is very dirty due to the terrible winds last winter. The shrink runs about 65 per cent (our wool is mostly three-eighths blood), which is greater than last year. Our fleeces averaged about 7¾ pounds at 42 cents, which gave an over-all average of \$3.16. Re-appraisals were not requested.

Herders are numerous but of very poor quality, considering their high wages. There is no increase in coyotes, due to the high efficiency of the few trappers available.

The National Wool Growers Association is doing a splendid job. A few of the small breeders feel that the Association has not much to offer them, but we have argued this point and cite ourselves as an example. We are far from being a large outfit, but feel we gain much from the National.

Allyn H. Tedmon, Jr.

IDAHO

Cooler with rains 22d and 23d. Corn good growth in southwest. First cutting of hay light and shows some weevil damage.

MONTANA

Moderate to heavy rains latter half; some hail. Good growing conditions. Winter wheat heading. Spring grains joining; heading in northeast. Soil moisture mostly adequate, except in northeast. Shearing still in progress. Ranges mostly good; locally short in west. Livestock good. Lamb and calf crop good.

Wilsall, Park County

In this section it is drier this year than the last three years as there has

been very little rain. The feed is very good but late (June 26).

I saved more lambs this year than last; we had plenty of help during lambing, but it was very cold. Lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at the top price of 14½ cents.

I received 48 cents per pound for my wool, which compares favorably with the price received a year ago.

We have sufficient herders but no trappers, so coyotes are increasing.

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Townsend, Broadwater County

Feed on the range is extra good this year (June 16), a result of the beneficial rains. I have several pastures and move my sheep often.

I saved more lambs this year than last. We had good lambing weather, and as I do my own lambing, I needed no extra help. We have extra good lambs this year.

Fat lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 14 cents per pound. Fine wool shorn yearlings are being sold at \$12, and crossbreds at from \$10 to \$12.

We have not sheared yet, but I received between \$4 and \$5 per fleece last year, requesting no re-appraisal. We have better wool this year—it is not so dry and the fleeces are heavier.

I need no herders as I have my sheep in pastures. We live in mountainous country with too few trappers, so coyotes are more numerous now.

I am wondering why we have to ship our wool to Boston when we have a market at Miles City. It seems to me that shipping charges would be less.

How is this for a Montana woman—I am past 60, keep about 100 sheep, do my own lambing and help haul hay in the winter? I have the care of these sheep summer and winter.

Mrs. Alice B. Perkins (We're giving you three rousing cheers. Ed.)

Fishtail, Stillwater County

We had a dry spring with late rains which have brought the range up to nearly normal (June 21).

Lambing weather was dry and warn, and our lamb crop is on an average with that of 1945. We had sufficient lambing help. All lambs are contracted for fall delivery: feeders at \$13 to \$14.50. Shorn yearling crossbred ewes are \$15.

The first loading of wool starts next week, so it has not yet been appraised. We have enough herders, and the coyotes are about the same. We attribute the coyote problem to living too near Yellowstone National Park.

C. L. Pelton, President Stillwater Wool Growers Association

Wilsall, Park County

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The range is good and feed conditions compare well with the two previous years (June 24).

Contracts for fall delivery of lambs have not been posted. Coyotes are more numerous here as we have not been able to kill them off in sufficient num-

I like to receive the National Wool Grower to keep posted on the sheep situation.

James M. Pepper

NEVADA

A few light showers brought little relief to drought conditions. Low ranges nearly gone. Hay crops mostly good, but some fields weedy and thin. Crop growth retarded in north by near-freezing at night. Livestock in good condition.

NEW MEXICO

Small grains in good condition and harvesting progressing. Irrigated crops growing rapidly with warm nights beneficial. Ranges poor and parched. Livestock fair. Drought increasing and shortage of irrigation water serious.

Carrizozo, Lincoln County

Feed on the range is very short (June 28) and we are having scattered showers much the same as the two previous

We had sufficient lambing help and good weather with the exception of no moisture. We saved 83 per cent of our lambs this year, compared to 90 per cent a year ago. Some feeder lambs are being contracted at 13 cents per pound for fall delivery, but, on the whole, very few are being contracted.

Coyotes are increasing because we have very few trappers.

Clovis, Curry County

Lambing weather was very dry and we saved about 15 per cent fewer lambs than last year. We had insufficient and poor lambing help. No contracts have been made yet for fall delivery of lambs (June 17).

Feed on the range is shorter than it has been in many years. The 1945 range was short, but it is now 25 per cent shorter than it has been for several years, due to no rain or snow since January.

Coyotes are greater in number and are hungry and prowling.

P. E. Jordan

OREGON

Precipitation heavy in places; generally above normal. Considerable hay cut; unfavorable for curing. Grains, ranges, pastures, meadows, and truck crops considerably improved by rains. Livestock mostly in good condition.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cool, wet weather favored development of small grains; heading. Corn excellent growth first and second cultivation active where fields not too wet. Pastures and ranges fine growth since recent rains. Scattered losses to sheared sheep due to recent cold, wet weather in west.

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July, 1946

TEXAS

Scattered rains partially relieved drought in northwest and west. Soil too wet locally in southeast. Progress of corn good; adequate moisture and cultivation; condition generally good; very good in Blacklands and south. Wheat harvest active in northern Panhandle, but delayed by rains; harvest in southern high plain nearly complete. Ranges in west improved by rains.

UTAH

Warmer by week end; very little scattered rain over north. Good harvest weather. First alfalfa cutting very light. Irrigation water short in south and southeast; some localities depending upon pumps.

Manti, Sanpete County

The range is very dry, more so than last year. Springs are low, and many are dry (June 14).

We saved more lambs this year than we did a year ago. Good weather predominated during the lambing season, and we were fortunate in having sufficient help. Feeder lambs are being contracted at 15 cents per pound for fall delivery.

At present we have sufficient herders, but due to a scarcity of trappers, coyotes are increasing.

Calvin T. Keller

WASHINGTON

Fore part of week quite warm, latter part cool with beneficial showers for growing crops in most sections. Winter wheat ripening; prospects excellent; harvest expected earlier than usual. Considerable hay cut. Pastures seasonable, very good. Livestock doing well.

Yakima, Yakima County

A lack of trappers here is causing an increase in coyotes; however, we have been able to secure sufficient herders.

The weather (June 15) is cool with occasional rains - ideal for sheep and lambs. There is a big improvement on the spring range, and the rains are welcome after an extremely dry spring.

The weather was very good for shed lambing. We saved about the same number of lambs as last year and had plenty of help.

There have been very few contracts made in this section for fall delivery of lambs. However, those contracted are at the following prices: fat lambs, 141/2 cents to 15 cents; and feeder lambs, 13 cents to 14 cents. Shorn yearling fine wool ewes are selling at \$15, and crossbreds at \$16 to \$17.

Contracting is being held up be-

cause of the confusion and uncertainty surrounding O.P.A. and the wool program. The grain setup also has a bad effect on feeders.

The wool has not yet been appraised; we are awaiting results of the core test

Yakima Sheep Company

ADVERTISER'S INDEX

COMMERCIAL

DIPS, Paints, Remedies, Etc.
American Turpentine & Tar Company 38 Chemurgic Corporation 36 William Cooper and Nephews 36 Dow Chemical Company 35 Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc. 39 Parke, Davis and Company 38 Shepherd's Service 37
pogs
Diamond Bar Ranch36
EAR TAGS
Salt Lake Stamp Company38
FEEDS Hy-Life Mineral Company
MARKETING AGENCIES
Chicago Union Stock Yards 4th Cover Denver Union Stock Yards 2nd Cover Morris Feed Yards 23 Ogden Union Stock Yards 23 Salt Lake Union Stock Yards 23 Sioux City Stock Yards 24
MISCELLANEOUS
Hotel Utah

WOOL
Houghton Wool Company37
Idaho Falls Animal Products Company37
Idaho Hide and Tallow Company36
R. H. Lindsay Company37
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc
Pendleton Woolen Mills39
B. F. Ware Hide Company36
Fred Whitaker Company37
Wilkins & Company, Ltd80

SHEEP

COLUMBIAS

WYOMING

Temperatures below normal, with freezing 19th and 20th, Precipitation locally y in east. Livestock and ranges good Small grains good.

Rawlins, Carbon County

The weather since June 1 has been ideal for lambing. Feed is about average, although the range could stand more moisture (the 16th). However, conditions are better, on the whole than in 1945.

We saved 10 per cent more lambs in 1945, as we had fair weather and sufficient help. Feeder lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 15 cents per pound. Shorn yearling crossbreds are \$10 per head.

We have sufficient herders, and due to the poisoning program plus trapping the coyote problem is less serious.

Swanson-Johnson

In Memoriam

Donald F. Bacon

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, May 15, for Donald F. Bacon, 33, son of Vice President and Mrs. T. C. Bacon of Twin Falls, Idaho. In addition to his parents, Mr. Bacon left a wife and two children, two brothers, and two sisters.

LeRoy Drake

Funeral services for Leroy Drake only son of Mr. and Mrs. Merle L. Drake, Challis, Idaho, were held on June 7. LeRoy returned last October from war service and since that time had been associated with his father in the sheep business at Challis. He is survived by his parents and a sister, Nadine

B. M. Halbert, Sr.

Basil M. Halbert, Sr., 78, Sonora, Texas, ranchman and widely noted authority on registered Angora goats, died at his home on June 20. Mr. Halbert was one of the founders and the second president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead of Del Rio, Mrs. L. P. Bloodworth Ruidoso, New Mexico, and a son, B. M. Halbert, Jr., of Sonora.

ARE WE WORTH SAVING AT 3° EACH PER MONTH?

Correct Mineral Balance Plus Effective Worm Control Costs Amazingly Little...Curbs Losses...Boosts Profits!

From the moment a lamb is born, there is constant danger from worms and from the lack of mineral in present day range grasses. Fortunately, protection is both easy and low in cost—as little as 3c a month per ewe or lamb protects against mineral deficiency and, at very slightly higher cost, you get the added value of phenothiazine. This is done simply by feeding MoorMan's Range Minerals for Sheep or MoorMan's Sheep Minerals with Phenothiazine, whichever conditions demand. Then, your sheep will get—not just 2 or 3—but all the minerals sheep are known to need. That means all the more thorough protection against the many and costly troubles with lambs and breeding stock for which mineral deficiencies are to blame.

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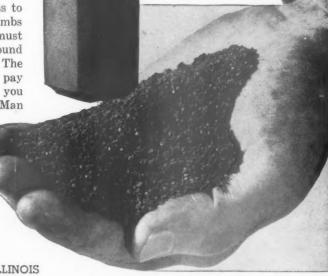
It's also extremely important to start correcting mineral deficiency as early in the lamb's life as nature will permit. Feed minerals to the ewe before and after lambing and let your lambs have access to it from the start. That way, both ewes and lambs get an adequate supply of the minerals they must have to build strong bones, good teeth, sound bodies and vigorous reproductive systems. The experience of hundreds indicates that it will pay you well to adopt this simple protection if you haven't already done so. Ask your local MoorMan dealer for complete information or write to the address below if you can't locate him.

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THERE'S A MOORMAN MINERAL FEED FOR EVERY FEEDING NEED

The ever popular 50 lb. blocks and 5 lb. blockettes of MoorMan's Range Minerals for Sheep are still available and, now, it can also be had in the granular form pictured below. MoorMan's Sheep Minerals with Phenothiazine are available in granular form only. Also available in both blocks and granular form are MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle. In addition, special formulae of Mineral or Mineral-Protein Feeds can be supplied to MoorMan's Range Country customers who raise hogs, poultry or sheep. Ask about them.



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The Chicago market with its vast number of outlets for all weights and grades is the central price basing point among all markets of the country.

All buyers — large, medium, and small — are active bidders for shipments sold on this market. This free play of supply and demand assures full and fair values for your consignments.

The selling charges of the central market range under one per cent of value. Remember that limited SORT may more than pay the entire cost of selling.

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